THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,670—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
14th June.	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10912
29th "	NYANZA	7000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	9000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10900
27th "	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	MONGOLIA	10000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	7000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3599	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5085	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4093	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6048	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	23rd Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste .. .. .. „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 905 „ 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back .. „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 933*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS SUBJECT TO FARE AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E STUPARICH
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Currumjee St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday	14th June	† 6 a m.	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	20th June	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3206 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3353 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
13th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	.....	14 June
City of Lahore	6375	.....	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	7 „	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	.....	1 July	23 July	
City of York	7909	18 June	11 „	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 „	20 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5575	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	3 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6375	21 „	13 Sept	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct
City of Birmingham	7609	26 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8400	5 Oct.		26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 21 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	22 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples....8 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5568	8 Nov.	Marseilles 18 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	20 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Tmaping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000 ,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tsinling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

QUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ¼ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

—:-o :—

CONDOR & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites etc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.

Please Mention this paper.

Address : 61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 2,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Oxiram Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PARA RUBBER SEEDS AND STUMPS.

D. CONSTANTINE & SONS Specialize in Exporting Ceylon Plantation Para Rubber Seed and Stumps, to all parts of the World.

Write for seed Cocoanut and King Cocoanut and Tea, Cinnamon, Cacao Seeds, &c.

Special discount for Customers and for large orders.

Telegrams:—Constantine Kalutara, Ceylon, A. B. C. 5th Ed.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 8094 of 1911.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.....Plaintiff

Vs.

HIRABAI daughter heir and legal representative of BAI RUTTONBAI, widow of JAIBAZ CHAPSEY, deceased..Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 31st day of August, 1911, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 611-7-0 and Rs. 47-8-0 for Costs of Suit thus making together the sum of Rs. 658-15-0.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd day of January, 1912, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece of land and buildings standing thereon situate at Broach Street, on the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Estate, bearing Collector's Survey No. 3186, and leased to Rattonbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsey, by the Bombay Port Trust for a term of 50 4 years, and containing by admeasurement 651—square 9 yards, and bounded on the North by Broach Street, on the South by leasehold Rent Roll No 262, standing in the name of Keshavji Danji on the East partly by R.R. No 98, standing in the name of Muji Haridas, and partly by R.R. No. 422, standing in the name of Haji Saleman Haji Sumar, and on the West by leasehold R. R. No. 228, standing in the name of Narayen Virji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1912, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable and in the order of priority as mentioned below, viz :—

(1). The claim of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for rents at the rate of Rs. 101-14-6 per month, commencing from 1st May, 1911, as mentioned in the lease dated 3rd April, 1883, made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Sunderji Sewji of the other part.

(2). The claim of Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, under a mortgage dated 12th November, 1908, made between Rattanbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsay and Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, to secure repayment of Rs. 45,000 with interest thereon, at the rate specified under which mortgage the above property together with two other properties were mortgaged to the said Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder if the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff. —Dated this 11th day of June, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE HUBLI COTTON GINNING ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 183 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, Motilal Mansion, Hamam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1912, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.) to receive the Liquidators' Report showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and its property disposed of to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and to pass a resolution as to the disposal of the books, accounts and other documents of the Company.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Associated Accountants (London),
Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th June, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PUTLABAI BAPU SAJU VELINKER, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. GORDHANDAS MOWJI THAKKAR, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K, Hummam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling or building or messuage standing thereon situate, lying or being in Kolbhat Street outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring (354) Three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, Registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.633, New No.2923, Old Survey No.21, and New Survey No. 1-119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos.3116, 3117 and 3118, and Street Nos. 22, 24-1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Pandurang Dinanathji and now of Sitaram Sapuji, on or towards the East by the property of Harjivan Virji and Damodar Callianji and on or towards the West by the property of Mowji Gowandji.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI ROMER AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser Mr. Gordhandas Mowji Thakkar.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY the 18th June, 1912, for remodelling and re-roofing the existing buildings in HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSE of CORRECTION, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 30,300. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 10th June, 1912.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1912.

NOROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 313 of 1912.

Re LALBHAI MANGALASHANKER VYAS and DALPATRAM JIVANJI LATELY, trading in the name of L. D. MOTIWALA and Co., as Gold and Silver Embroidery Merchants, at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed LALBHAI MANGALASHANKER VYAS and DALPATRAM JIVANJI, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 12th day of June, 1912.

NOTICE.

METRE GAUGE CARRIAGE BODIES FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for construction of METRE GAUGE Carriage bodies for the Eastern Bengal Railway," are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1912, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of (18) eighteen wooden bodies 55-0" long of 3rd class Metre Gauge Bogie carriage during 1912.

The body fittings and all iron work will be supplied by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Delivery of completed bodies at the Contractors Yard on rails will be required at the rate of two per week commencing twelve weeks after supply of body fittings and iron work.

Specification drawing and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 per set from the Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance,

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, 8th June, 1912.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE RED CROSS SEAL
and other Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"YOU ARE
IN TROUBLE"

For some time past you have been lowspirited. Matters have gone wrong altogether and you do not know what to do; you are in doubt, you suspect something, you worry and all seems dark and hopeless, your nights are sleepless and your mental agonies have considerably weakened your Body, in fact you despair and you think all is lost. For all this,

"THERE IS A REASON."

Have you ever considered the fact that every human being is ruled by an aura and by the planets and that both aura and planets have a positive influence upon all our actions, our likes, dislikes, our success or failure. Do you know that planetary conditions have absolutely everything to do with Wills, Estates, Buying or Selling of property, Speculation, Investments, Love or Marriage and Health, etc.

AN EVIL EYE.

There is no such thing as an Evil Eye—but there is such a thing as a "Planetary Spell" whenever everything goes wrong with you. When you meet with heavy losses, your Health fails and when all sorts of troubles, miseries, sorrows and general bad luck assails you. Your aura and planets are against you.

DR. CARL L. PERIN

Who is not only an authority on PALMISTRY and MENTAL SCIENCE, but an adept, a Treacher and a Master-mind on all branches of Occult Sciences, he has no patience with "FORTUNE TELLING" Cristal gazing or calling up of Spirits or Ghosts. He will truthfully read you, advise you, and lead you to Success and Happiness.

MENTAL SCIENCE

Will even reunite the separated and so cause a state of contentment. It will teach you how to attract, control and change the thoughts, the intentions, actions or character—so that you will reach the highest possible development of mental vigour, health, happiness and success.

DR. CARL L. PERIN

Who has been consulted by Emperors, Kings, Potentates, Princes, Authors, Judges and hundreds of public men, Dr. Perin who enjoys the reputation of 25 years of honest and unimpeachable work helping thousands—he will also show you.

A BETTER WAY.

Hours daily from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6: On Sundays, from 11 to 5. "No letters answered."

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

Rooms 439, 440 and 441.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PEARL and RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 22, Apollo Street, valuable diamond, pearl and ruby jewellery, consisting of rose rings set with valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds, diamond and ruby nose rings, pearl and diamond ear-rings, diamond and ruby tiepins, Marquis rings set with emeralds and diamonds, ruby hoop-ring, pearl and diamond ear-buttons, pearl bracelets, malas set with diamond and pearls etc. etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p. m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the central stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. pipes, tubes, wrought iron scrap, cast iron scrap, dealwood cases, empty casks, empty ink bottles etc.

At the Victoria Garden.

One lot of wooden furniture, teakwood sloping cases and upright cases etc.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p. m. (B.T.) at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, cane baskets, empty bottles, galvanized buckets, empty casks, time-pieces, corrugated sheets, cylinders, iron chains, empty drums, galvanized pipe fittings, iron ghamellas, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, pieces of furniture, iron and steel articles, marble pieces, vent tubes, shafts, cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, copper scrap, brass scrap, etc. etc.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, C. I. naves, C. I. fire bars, W. I. boiler plates, pipes and tubes, steel scrap, W. I. Sheets, W. I. tanks, old drain, cart bodies, empty casks, paint and oil drums, baskets, leather scrap, canvas hose, W. I. tyre bars, motor side and hand lamp, gun metal scrap, gun metal bearings, coal ashes, incandescent lamp, electric fittings, empty kerosine oil tins, W.I. boiler tubes, western patent pully blocks etc., etc.

8 ton steam roller, by Aneling and Porter in working order.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 2-20 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed, jowari, rapeseed, tilly, castorseed, harda, turmeric, tamarind poppyseed, gram door and rice in bags, pieces of timber, bundle of country drug, tin of oil, box of luggage, bundle of coirrope, bundle of cotton empty drums, bundle of rubber, 20 dhotors, bundle of brassware, wagon of stone, bags of salt, bundle of Jograe, bags of groundnuts seed, bundle of gunybag, empty wooden and ironcasks, case of rum, bundle of books, tin of brass rocks, basket of bangles, bundle of pots, 17 packages, personal luggage, iron bars, wooden planks, key and casks of paint, boxes of cocoa oil, box of vinegar, case of acid, lot of old record, steel hoops, bags of sweeping grain, etc, etc.

Howrah to Byculla, P. W. D., No. 13734-5 of 2-12-1911.—

2 Two boxes asbestos sheets weighing 11mds. 17srs.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 and Chapter 10, Section 141 of Railway Act 9 of 1890.

Doombuli to Bombay, Invoice No. 2 of 5-1-12.—R. R. No. 5543-36, wagon No. 31735, containing stone chipping Consignee Jehangir Cooverji Contractor, 80-82 Old Modi Khans Fort, Bombay.

Navandgi to Wadi Bunder, In No. 27 R. R. 2174 of 14-3-12.—One Wagon Shahabad Stones.

Sender, Messrs S. M. Akhoor and Co., Station Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. Consignee Messrs. G. Mahadeo and Co., Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

KING LEAR

Magnificently Colored Film 2,000 feet long. A Historical Play of the most Tragic Scenes

AT AMERICA-INDIA

King Degraded by his own daughters, The discarded daughter gives protection.

A very thrilling and Pathetic Piece

which will not fail to appeal to the innermost recesses of human heart with an entirely new Programme. That will charm, Brighten and Delight your Hearts

Read the following Synopsis :—

In order to shake off all cares and business and to prevent a future strife, Lear, King of Britain divides his kingdom among his two favourite daughters Goneril and Regan.

These two daughters affect to love their father "dearer than eye sight, and liberty." But the youngest daughter Cordelia hates affectation and openly declares in the Court that she cannot love her father as her sisters do.

Lear is highly indignant at this, and disclaims all his paternal care and property and considers her a stranger to his heart. But Earl of Kent praises her speech and after bidding farewell to all present in the Court leaves the kingly presence. Afterwards King of France makes the forsaken Cordelia his wife. After committing her father to the care of her two sisters Cordelia leaves the Court of England.

The two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at hearing all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes place between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

The plot is very powerful in as much as different kinds of passions such as jealousy, love, ungratefulness, infidelity are all combined and portray the human nature in its most intrinsic and irretrievable form.

FILMS FOR SALE: Apply to MANAGER. Telephone No. 1271.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

WANTED, CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, one fully qualified with regard to the working of Motors. Good Situation for a reliable man. Apply "Gazette" Office.

GODOWN KEEPER WANTED.

FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by Married Couple, with child of three, BOARD and LODGING. First Floor—Lights and Fans. From 1st of July. Replies must state lowest terms. Box No. 55, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

WILL any Mem-Sahib recommend really good Ayah, not Christian. Pay Rs. 18 a month offered. Box No. 70, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

HANDY UP-TO-DATE hand CAMERA in Leather Case with strap. Quarter plate, almost new. Rs. 90. Apply Box No. 71, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF WOOLEN PIECE-GOODS &c., in the matter of Haji Ahmed Hoosein and another Insolvents, advertised for Sale THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, by order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee has been POSTPONED, for a fortnight.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 15th June at 2-30 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall" opposite Tram stables next to Victoria Gardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as sliding, dining table, armland armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glassware and crockeryware and platedware, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, marble topped teapoys and tables, table ornaments large size jailmade drawing-room, carpet, writing table, bookcases, pictures, iron brass, single and double bedsteads mirrored chest-of-drawers, dressing and washhand tables, single and double almyrahs, table and hanging lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, alluminium utensils, 1 handsome rubbertyred steel wheel victoria, 1 waler mare with harness, medical books, 1 set of history of the world, foot sewing machine, baba perambulator, revolving top office table, grass cutting machine, musical box and a lot of books such as Hogarth works the tropics and relics of the British heroes, Milton's Paradise Lost and Hindoostani and English dictionary by Dr. Fallon, &c. and a small garden including rare palms, crotans &c., &c., the property of W. J. Greengrass Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1912.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,,	109,674
Annual Income	...	,,	1,451,086
Assets	...	,,	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,,	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Bats, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Braud Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. PULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Es. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptness at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beverage Obtainable Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

This work has been digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 11.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 12,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	76 5-16		1-4
do. Rentes	93 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' tenor	28 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·45		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·87 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	2 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 7-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 13-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

Port Said, June 12.

The P. and O. Steamer "Maloja" has shipped £250,230 of gold for Bombay and £50,000 of gold for Singapore.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Good business done
Futures	Barely steady
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·53+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 7-32+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·29 +01	6·31 +01	6·32 +01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·27 unchgd	6·24 unchgd	6·24 —01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·22 unchgd	unchgd	6·22 —01

New York Official Noon call July 11·23 Oct. 11·46. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·01 ; Oct 11·60.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	900
" Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
" Exports to Continent	...	9,400
" Spot Cotton		...11·75 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·25—09		Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to favourable weather reports.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·45—11		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 +1-8
Futures month of July	... 11·93—11
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·57—10
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

Liverpool, June 11.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	...Very quiet rather firmer
Tone Cloths	... Quiet—Prices steady
Weft American "54"	... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 16 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 11 1-2
Twist " 32" W T C	... 9 7-8
Twist " 32" B	... 10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	... 13 4 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist " 36" B	... 10 1-2
Twist " 42"	... 11 1-2
Twist American "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 20 5-8
40s Sanmar Mill Twist	... 10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 10 5-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool	...5 27-32
Buyers or sellers	... Sellers.
Months	... June-July.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 +1-4
Do. Months	... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 5-8+1-8
Do Months—June-July—London—Nominal	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—	... May—Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... No sellers
Do Month	... .

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 70 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Easier	
Linseed Calcutta	... 67-5 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July	
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Dull	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...61 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	... 67-5-0 unchgd.
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4 9 1-2 unchgd. June-July—Done—Steady

METALS—

Copper Brazing	...	£ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 78—1-4
English best selected Copper		£ 82 3-4

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 12s 6d—Value

ARRIVALS—

"Toronto" "Beekbergen" "Gedlington Court"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 16 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	...June-Aug
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments	... .
Tone—Quiet neglected.	
German Best-root 88 p.c.	...11 10 1-4+1-4d Sellers
Months of Shipments	... August
Tone—Opened steady—Closed quieter	
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	... Slow of sale at unchgd rates
Months of Shipments	... Nominal
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...
Month of Shipments	.....

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—

Do.	11 4 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do.	11 9—July—Value.
Do.	11 3—Sept-Nov—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do.	11 6—Aug—Value
Do.	11 10 1-2 July—Value.
Do.	11 4 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do.	12 6—Aug—Value.
Do.	12 10 1-2—July—Value.
Do.	12 4 1-2—Sept-Nov.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do.	12 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do.	13—July—Value
Do.	12 6—Sept-Nov.—Value

General Tone—Steady—Only small business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [12TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	15	18,113
B B and C I Railway	19	22,371

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits for this mail. There has been little business doing pending receipt of the allotments of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates remain steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. from next mail
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2
Shanghai "	...201 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. There has not been much business doing but rates close a trifle steadier for Cash.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 12 0 to 96 13 0
Settlement	...	" 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 28 1-8, while for forward delivery the price declined 1-16, to 28 1-4. New York was unchanged at 61 1-8. The local market has been steady and closing rates for ready and forward are as under, showing a small advance during the day.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian "	...	" 23 15 3
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 71 7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 71 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 71 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 80 13 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The easier tone of the American markets, coupled with signs of the approach of the monsoon, caused a weaker feeling in our market, and opening rates for New Crop, were Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, good Broach being quoted Rs. 299. During the day a further decline took place, and at Colaba business in good Broach was done at Rs. 296, and in fully good Bengal, January delivery, at Rs. 245. Prices close irregular as under. A small business is reported in New Crop. For June-July delivery rates are easier but there is little or nothing doing.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a small enquiry and prices are easier. Holders are more inclined to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	296 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	297 Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	293 " "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	284 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	279 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	265 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	257 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	260 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	245 " "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	273 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	255 " "
Good M. G. Westerns	"	265 " "
Opening Tone	...	Qu'et.
Estimated Sales	...	... 3,000
Total Imports	...	... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·30 +01	6·32 +01	6·33 +01	6·28 +01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·25 +01	6·23 +01	6·23 +01	6·23 +01	6·23 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Steady	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 10 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 11 8 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Ap'-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 9 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	...	" 9 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.		
Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 59 8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat	...	" 63 0 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—		
Ready	...	" Rs 12 8 0 B. T.
June-July	...	" 13 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready.	...	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—		
Bold	...	Rs. 49 0 0
Small	...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 9 0 "
" " May 1913	"	5 2 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,705
Bank of India	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	82
Indian Specie	...	...	65 3-4

MILLS.

New Great Eastern	...	...	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	165
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	...	...	285
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		21 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	6,241 bales.
Wheat	...	...	23,829 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	13,894 "
Rapeseed	...	...	3,039 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	315 "
Poppyseed	...	...	133 "
Groundnuts	...	...	882 "
Castorseed	...	...	692 "
Rice	...	...	6,138 "
Myrabolams	...	...	4,503 "
Cottonseed	...	...	5,957 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	327 "
Gram	...	...	5,506 "
Jowar	...	...	11,182 "
Misc	...	...	Nil

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 8th June, 1912, by Council Bills	...	£ 4,088,855
Balance to be remitted from 9th June 1912, to 31st March, 1913	.....	£ 11,411,145

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—258 bales wool, N Katow ; 38 bales wool, E Shewjee ; 544 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 423 bales wool, M Ramjidas and Co ; 65 tons till cake, S Pestonji and Co ; 200 cwts kurdeeseed, Volkart Bros.

City of Athens s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 100 bales cotton. 100 bales cottondly, W Wolf and Sons ; 162 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—19 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 8 bales skins, H Esmail and Co ; 1 1-2 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 1 pot ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Rinaldo s—1,250 tons manganesoore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Castello s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—35 bales skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harmistan s—300 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 8,040 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chiltonian s—500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Gorjistan s—353 cwts tinclipping scrape Cox's Shipping Agency ; 300 cwts linseed 10,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 240 bales cotton waste, 48 bales cotton fly, 935 bales cotton waste. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bardistan s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoi and Co ; 206 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 501 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 162 cwts olibanum, D Dossa and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Scharzfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 855 bales cotton, Solomon Bros ; 5,650 cwts barley Ralli Bros ; 1,010 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbhesam and Co ; 2,094 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 3,957 cwts gram, 1 pot ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales sawri cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympic s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros. 308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—1,000 cwts castorseed. Volkart Bros ; 30 bales cotton, Walter Parri and Co. ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—30 bales sawri cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympic s—100 bales wool, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, M. Amersey and Co ; 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—40 bales piecegoods, 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 800 bales twist, S. J. David and Co ; 400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Hakata Maru s—50 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hakata Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—31 1-2 cwts coplate, 1 case cardamoms, C. M. Bhesania and Co ; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SOMERS-SMITH—June 2, at Simla, Nesta, daughter of the late Cecil Somers-Smith, Imperial Forest Service, aged 13 years and 11 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "A faithful man shall abound with blessings ; but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mauma Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahadeo R. Dandekar, residing at Thakurdwar Road, reports the theft from his room, of his coat containing ornaments valued at Rs. 616 on Tuesday night.

FALL FROM A WALL.—Ramji Kamadia (25), a labourer, working in the Leopold Mill has been detained in hospital for treatment for injuries received by him from a fall from a height of fourteen feet, while removing pipes from a wall.

PEARL BROKER DUPED.—Gordhandass Peraj, a broker in pearls, has reported to the police that one Vadilal Nagindass, to whom he had entrusted a pearl necklace of the value of Rs. 3,200 on approval, disappeared two months ago. He lodged this complaint as he received information that a portion of the jewellery had been pledged with a Marwari. The police have recovered property valued at Rs. 1,600.

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Cnalk, held an inquest touching the death of Mariano Mazarello, a native christian, aged about thirty-five. The evidence showed that the deceased was a lunatic and used to wander about the town. On Monday evening he jumped into a well near "Maidania," but a policeman saw him and got him out. He was alive and conscious, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where however he died on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide while insane."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow, Friday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 15th inst.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
13 m	10 2	27 7 m	3 6	15 11
	9 38 a	26 4	3 50 a	19 11
14 m	10 51	28 7 m	3 50	15 0
	10 31 a	26 8	4 42 a	19 —

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 13 (Thursday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 16m
" 14 (Friday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m ; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-8m. p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 13th June.

854. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Friday, 14th instant. } Army Company.
Saturday, 15th instant. }

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

855. Rifle Club.—Rifle Club matches 3 & 4 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th and Monday 17th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

A General meeting of the members of the Rifle Club will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30. p. m. on Monday the 17th instant.

856. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "G" Coy :—

No. 7314 Vol. P. H. Tough.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Manmath C. Mallik has a new work in preparation with Mr. Fisher Unwin, entitled "A Study in Ideals : Great Britain and India."

It is in the air, writes a Mymensingh correspondent, that our district is going to be divided into two parts, and finally into three. The town is astir and seems to be ready to plunge into the vortex of another agitation.

It is expected that one of the first questions that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will consider on arrival in Calcutta will be that of accommodation of the Legislative Council and of the Police Court and what buildings are suitable to be allotted.

Recently it was stated that an officer of the 13th Hussars had shot an elephant in the Mysore forests, without permission. Shooting elephants in Mysore is prohibited but in this case, the elephant was a danger to the locality though not a proclaimed rogue.

With a view to remove women of ill-fame from the heart of the city, the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, under section 43 of the Police Act, has issued notices on European and Japanese women to show cause on the 1st of August why they should not vacate their present quarters,

It has been definitely decided to consult local administrations in respect of the British Copyright Act which comes into force at home on the 1st of July. This will be preliminary to framing a Bill modifying the Act in the manner necessary to meet local conditions in India.

Speaking at a public meetting at Poona last night on the work of the Industrial Conference, the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar advocated the establishment of an industrial association for encouraging the starting of new industrial concerns. Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, who presided, appealed for more support for industrial and commercial education.

The "Statesman" announces that efforts are being made to induce Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lilly Brayton to visit Calcutta, either on their way to or return from Australia next cold weather. Their last Oriental play, in London, called "Kismat," was one of the outstanding successes of the London theatrical world.

Bano Singho, who was charged with making a false charge of stabbing against one Martin, was convicted by Mr. L. M. Maartenz, Additional District Judge of Colombo, recently, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, it would appear, requested a man named John to stab him in order to implicate Martin, who was on bad terms with him.

Having got under the fire which had broken out recently in No. 1 hold, the s. s. "Clan Gordon" left Colombo for Tuticorin on the 1st instant, and having loaded at that port, sailed for London on Tuesday last. When a day and a half out, however she discovered that another fire had broken out in No. 1 hold, and accordingly put into port for assistance.

The present intention of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar is to visit England every four years. Except when he was in England four years ago he has played very little important cricket for eight years, but he has stated that whatever be the results of his present efforts, he is not without hope of taking part in first-class cricket in England four years hence.

The death is announced of Mr. C. B. Buckley, one of the most prominent residents of Singapore, who passed away in London on May 23. Two of his brothers are Mr. Justice Buckley and Mr. R. B. Buckley late of the Indian P. W. D. The late Mr. Buckley, recently published an anecdotal history of Singapore, and spent some of his early days in India when his health was rather delicate.

Mr. A. C. Judge, Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, writes in his Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma in 1911-12 as follows :—The oil industry in Burma continues to flourish and although the exports of kerosene oil in the foreign and coasting trade were less by 6,825,569 gallons, there was an increase of 12,235,773 gallons in the exports of benzoine, fuel oil and lubricating oil.

Some commotion was caused in Calcutta in May last year by the new mains delivering more dirty water than was good for the health of the public. With business-like promptitude the Corporation appointed a Committee to inquire into the cause, and the Committee has just finished its labours and submitted its report. The whole affair, having been forgotten (except by those who swallowed a mouthful of the water before discovering their mistake) merits no notice except to show that these special committees, like Royal Commissions, are not so energetic as they might be.—"Englishman."

It has been decided to retain the Royal Victorian Order as their Majesties' personal reward for public service. In view of the revision of the status of the Order, the impression had grown up in some quarters that the institution of a Georgian medal was in contemplation. There is reason, it is stated, to believe that this has in fact been under consideration, but it has now been settled that the old Order is to be retained. Its designation, however, will be slightly altered, and it will be known in future as the "Royal Victorian Order" instead of as the "Medal of the Royal Victorian Order," whilst a portrait of the reigning Sovereign will figure on the obverse side.

The Victoria "Daily Times" for May 1st, contains particulars of the case of two Hindu ladies in British Columbia who desire to join their husbands in the colony. The ladies are the wives of Mr. Bhang Singh, Secretary of the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company, and Mr. Balwant Singh, priest of the Sikh temple, and they have been a storm-centre for legal proceedings since their arrival in December last. The former has an infant five months old, and the latter two young children. Their contention is that, as their husbands have acquired domicile in British Columbia, they have acquired domicile also. Every effort was made to get them out of the colony before an application for habeas corpus could be made ; but they succeeded in defeating the immigration authorities, and the steamship "Monteagle" had to sail for Vancouver without them on May 1st.

A correspondent writing to an up-country paper suggests the introduction of the Persian breed of fowls into India, instead of importing, at considerable expense English fowls. He says the Persian bird is about the size of a good-sized Indian hen, but heavier in body, approximating more to the English hen. Moreover, she lays an egg as large as an English hen, and on an average 100 in the year, compared with sixty by the English hen. The writer believes that anyone who introduced Persian fowls on a large scale into India and started breeding from them on scientific lines would soon be able to produce three or four very handsome and distinct types that would compare very favourably with English breeds in all respects. The similarity of the Persian to the Indian climate would also assist such a breeder, and for inland India fowls from inland Persia could be obtained whilst for the damper coast town Bushire and the other Gulf ports would provide suitable breeds.

HEALTH FADDISTS.

Princess Christian was present at a meeting of the National Health Society, held at Grosvenor House. Sir James Crichton-Browne said there were two dangerous classes in this country—the faddists, who were always running after some new thing and urging upon people some odd diet or some preposterous remedy; and the positivists, who clung tenaciously to antediluvian notions. He did not think that "feddism" in medical matters had ever been more rampant, and it seemed to be more prevalent among the affluent and the learned than among the working classes. Now that physiological teaching was being introduced into elementary schools, he thought they might look for a rapid decline of quackery among the masses. The work of the society, added Sir James, lay in breaking down old prejudices. In this respect he told a story of an old lady who was instructed to take the temperature of the water before bathing a baby. She declined contemptuously, saying, "If it's too hot the baby turns red. If it's too cold, it turns blue. What more do you want ?" (Laughter.)

THE WEATHER.

Further Extension of the Monsoon.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

The monsoon has again extended lightly northwards on the West Coast and has given general rain as far as Ratnagiri, with only a few falls in the interior. In Rajputana only Ajmer reports a light fall, but in the north Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province rainfall has been nearly general and in the United Provinces local. North-East India has been rainless. In Upper Burma the rainfall has been local and in Lower Burma fairly general.

Victoria Point reports two inches ; Mergui and Tavoy three inches ; Diamond Island, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mainpuri, each one inch ; Delhi, an inch and a half ; Khushab, half an inch ; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Goa, Marmagao, Calicut, two inches ; and Trivandrum, each an inch and a half.

The temperature continues low in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana, and high in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Diminution of rainfall in the extreme north and northward, an extension on the West Coast. Elsewhere no large change.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, June 12 :—

Monsoon still slowly progressing northwards.

LATER.

Monsoon extended as far north at Ratnagiri, further extension probable to-day. Squally weather exists off South Konkan coast and moving northwards.

Hoist cautionary signal.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

A couple of showers of rain fell in Bombay yesterday afternoon, and so steady was the downpour for an hour that some believed "it" had come at last. Early promise was not maintained, however, and the evening saw a return of normal conditions, but with a lower temperature.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab ; Rawalpindi has had 0·36" and Delhi 1·27". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature remains low.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 1·10" of rain and Cawnpore 1·21". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Allahabad and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature is in moderate to large defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer record 0·57" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in moderate to large defect in Rajputana and upper Sind. At Karachi, however, the maximum is 11° F in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in west Central India. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain H. Chelton, will sail to-day for Hull via Kanchi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Zamora, 2328 tons, Captain J. Ewan, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Cheltonian 2761 tons, Captain R. Jones, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wardha, 2552 tons, Captain P. W. Kaddock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 12.

Brasiliana .....2139 Snowdon .....G Cotton & Co
Castello.....2339 Jordon...Hull.....J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington.....2591 Isacs .....W & A G & Co
Gorjistan .....2878 Paramor.....M M & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....T M & Co
Hosmineo.....993 Richardson.....B and P S N Co
Jeanara.....2786 English .....W & A G & Co
Kattenturm .....3271 Maulin .....T M & Co
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....K'chi ...M M & Co
Nairang.....2862 Park .....T M & Co
Pandua .....3126 McClelland.....M M & Co
Field.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah.S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff .....The Bombay Co
Sealda.....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co
Trocas .....2657 Laidoman.....W & A G & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Weatbeck .....2446 Shatton .....T Morrison & Co
Wardha .....2552 Raddock.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3751	Knaut	L'pool	14-6	.....
					K Nixon & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	13-6	J F & Co
C&R Gerd	751	Andreason	Bangkok		.....
					F F Kempbell & Co
D&E Hakata Maru	3870	Nomura	Kobe	14-6	.....
					N Y Kaisha
F Devanha	4795	Hic'ey	Shanghai	19-6	.....
					P & O S N Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Basreh	14-6	.....
					Arab S Co
H Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	15-6	.....
					Bo & P S N Co
M Hermistan	2327	Sam	Dunkirk	18-6	T M & Co
N Umma	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro &	17-6	.....
					W & A G & Co
O Zamora	2328	Ewan	Marseilles	12-6	.....
					Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan...2500 Davies...Naples...15-6...M M &Co
2 Olympia.....3269 Kinnard.....L'pool ...22-6 ...
W & A Graham & Co
3 Sardigna...3225 Emilio .....Genoa.....15-6.....
R Line
4 Polcevera.....1349 Amazara ...H'kong ...16-6....
R. Line
5 President.....2085 Bremer.....Durban...14-6...
A Strandes & Co
7 Wellington ...3623 Evans .....Dunkirk .... 20-6...
W & A G & Co
9 Schnefels.....3533 Stocker ...Hamburg ...22-6...
W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Paris.....5319 Campbell ...Liverpool...
K N & Co
12&13 Moultan ...4834 Haddock ...London.....15-6...
P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Rothwell .....K'chi .....14-6...
M M & Co
15 Barala .....1899 Butler.....Basrah .....19-6...
M M & Co
16 Kasara.....505 King .....Basreh.....13-6.....
M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hussein...NF ...NF...Bo & S N Co
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed...NF NF...Bo & S N Co
30 ton crane
Dredger Octopus ...631 Strang...Repairing ...B P Trust
M W D D
Ituna .....3332 Lyne.....Rangoon.....15-5.....
M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Wardha	Raddock	Moulmein, May 29

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Cheltonian	Jones	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King for Basreh.
" Zamora, Ewan for Marseilles,
" Rinaldo, Chellon for Hull.

The steamer Australien, began to load yesterday for Noumea, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chupra arrived at Port-said on the afternoon of the 12th instant,

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," June 14.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "India" with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Kennedy, Mr. D. S.
Campbell, Mr. J.
Ellworthy, Miss F. M.
Leslie, Miss A. M.
Howard, Miss A.
Sinclair, Capt. C. G.
Morris, Mr. E. W.
Grainger, Miss E.
Tyndall, Major W. E. M.
Ross, Mr. H.
Mrs. Ezekiel's Maid (Miss Kilpatrick).
Mrs. Solomon's Maid (Miss Nashiah).
Spargol, Mr. E.
Spathos, Mr. N.
Morris, Mr. E.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bagshawe, Mr. G. L.
Elwin, Mr. E. B.
Macry, Revd. Father A.
Kemble, Major F. A.
Good, R. L.M., Lt. C. R.
Gosling, Mr. G. E.
Davis, Mr. A.
Bromley, Mr. H.
McKenzie, Mr. R. D.
Kanga, Mr. N. K.
Kanga, Mr. K. D.
MacKenzie, Lt. P. M.
Shortin, Mr. A. V.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Bitwell, C. B., D. S. O., Col. W. H.
Wildon, Mr. W. Z.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hughes, Mr. T. O.
Smith, Mr. E. M.
Glanfard, Major A. J. R.
Ivens, Capt. H. T. C.
Stokes, Mrs. M.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a trifle? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 85 years.

NAVROJI HORMASJI KATRAK.
M.S.A., L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, SURVEYOR.
113, Hornby Road, Fort,
(And 36, Raghunath Dadaji Street),
Opposite Navasari Building.

MONSOON RATES PER MONTH
Rs. 130 AND UPWARDS
INCLUSIVE:
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins,
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do,
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do,
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one annA and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

A CORRECT OBSERVATION
will reveal to you the fact that the homes where
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are installed are the Homes of
CULTURE;
the reason being that where
REFINEMENT
is most in evidence.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are most appreciated.
Sole Agents
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 13th June, 1912.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

To the question, Can India supply a Navy? the answer is Yes. To the question, Will India supply a Navy? the answer is an emphatic No. In anticipation of the question relative to the seaward defence of India, asked in the House of Commons by Captain Newman, our correspondent "Asiaticus" discussed the subject in his letter, which appeared on Monday last. "It is quite certain," observed our correspondent, "that the replacement of the East Indies squadron by a real fighting unit is going to be a living issue very soon, that India will be expected to pay at least part of the cost, and that you in India had better be thinking about these things. It was concisely said last year that three hundred millions of people cannot be defended cheaply, that India cannot depend upon her land forces alone, and that if each great unit of the Empire is to be self-contained India must bear her part in the task of naval defence. . . The public here must realise that if India does not possess full self-government, her people have nevertheless attained to the right to insist that she shall not be bled." The sentiment is right and the prohecy seems likely to be fulfilled. Captain Newman asked whether the Government of India had made overtures, or been approached, with a view to India providing a fleet of cruisers to patrol the coast and whether, in view of recent naval developments in the Pacific, Mr. Churchill was satisfied with the strength of the Navy in Pacific and Indian waters. The reply made by Mr. Churchill shows that at all events, we are not to be hustled. Said he: the seaward defence of India like that of the rest of the Empire, depends primarily on the strength of the fleet as a whole. The East India squadron is adequate to demands likely to be made on it, and no proposals for increasing it are at present under consideration. Existing financial relations between the Admiralty and the Government of India are of a temporary character and subject to reconsideration in due course. I am satisfied that the strength of the fleet in eastern waters is sufficient." But as "Asiaticus" sagely warns us, it is time to be thinking of these things—and see that we are not bled.

The East Indies squadron is adequate to demands likely to be made upon it, emphatically says the First Lord and that fact we must remember, together with Mr. Montagu's assurance that the defences of our Indian harbours are designed for local protection and are adequate for that purpose. These two admissions must go far to strengthen India's hands in resisting any early attempt to saddle us with further contributions towards Imperial defence. If it were in contemplation to ask India to exercise any further generosity in regard to the Navy, the Admiralty would have displayed greater wisdom had they attempted first to increase our interest in the subject. But they have never sent us ships calculated to inspire enthusiasm. They have sent us for the most part obsolete vessels, some of which, at the end of their commission, have been scrapped and sold to the breakers, presumably because they were not worth either the risk or the expense of navigating home. There is not a modern ship of any dimensions in the East Indies squadron. Yet we have it on the authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty that it is adequate for all demands likely to be made upon it and so we must be contented—provided we are not asked to pay more for it. A new fleet of cruisers, such as Captain Newman had in his mind's eye, would be altogether a different matter. That gallant and hon. member had apparently been reading the article—to which "Asiaticus" drew attention—by Mr. Gerard Fiennes, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Concerning India, says he, "the traditions of the Indian Marine"—his memory fails him concerning the Indian Navy and the Bombay Marine—"might well impel her to do her share, as might also the importance of the interests involved, both East and West. She could hire from us a squadron of eight ships for about two millions and a half a year, and the money received could be used by the Admiralty to build more Dreadnoughts. A careful calculation shows that the defence of the Empire requires seven ships to be laid down annually for the next six years. If the Dominions supplied two of these, and the Indian contribution provided for one, the remaining four are within the compass of the Mother Country. At this moment we could afford to lease the eight Formidables to India, and thus provide a nucleus on which a really efficient Imperial Navy could be built."

We must decline Mr. Fiennes' eight Formidables as politely but as firmly as Captain Newman's fleet of cruisers. If five cruisers of the second or third class and four attached ships, sloops to be accurate, are adequate for all demands likely to be made on them, why borrow eight first-class battle-ships at a cost of two and a half millions? Our friends at home are very good to us and at all times considerate for our welfare. They seem to forget our contribution of twenty millions per annum for purposes of defence. Moreover that we are able to send troops—as was most recently illustrated in South Africa—to distant parts of the world to assist the Home country, and that we have a fleet of ships of our own already that are capable of very much more duty than these are now called upon to perform. If the Pacific is anxious for the East Indies squadron, or if Australia would like to take it over, we might perhaps then give the Indian Marine greater opportunities. It might be employed checking gun-running in the Gulf and for all the "special service" work which now takes fighting ships from the active list. While we have the present adequate squadron, plus the Indian Marine with those of its magnificent vessels which can be converted into auxiliary cruisers at an hour's notice, we have no need for any reinforcements. While as for our harbour forts—which are also declared to be adequate—it is a well-known fact that their equipment is superior to that of the bulk of the harbour defence works in Great Britain. India could provide a Navy if it would. But it certainly will not while it pays so much for its garrison and while the squadron it has is officially declared to be adequate.

THE RAILWAY DEPUTATION.

THE summary, which has been received through Reuter's agency, of the proceedings at the India Office, when Lord Crewe received the deputation on the railway question, certainly gives reason for encouragement, but it is hardly possible to form any definite opinion of its effect, until the details, at present withheld, of the discussion of the financial aspect of the subject, have been disclosed. It seems evident that several schemes were laid before the Secretary of State, by which India might assist in the provision of money for the purpose of railway development, but until more explicit information of the Government's intentions and of the nature of the schemes is available, we can have no idea of the possibilities of the success of any one of them. Bombay and Bengal have taken two different views of the present situation, and Mr. McLeod, who led the deputation, endeavoured to give expression to both. Bengal has emphasised the need for waggons, and possibly, in the circumstances of the railways on that side, more waggons would furnish considerable relief. Bombay, looking more to the conditions obtaining in the western half of the country, has emphasised the need for general railway development. The point of view which the Bombay Chamber takes is that in some parts of the railway systems, especially in certain places where only single lines exist, there are no means of rapidly passing the quantity of rolling-stock, which is at present in use. Even a doubling of the supply of waggons would in these instances be of no service, as the waggons would have to stand idle for long periods. These are the portions of the lines where the symptoms of the present trouble are most acute, but at the same time it is contended that a general development of railway facilities is necessary. It is true, as Lord Crewe says, that under the present conditions the largest amount of allotted expenditure should be devoted to the improvement of existing lines, rather than to the laying out of new lines. That is not to say, however, that new lines are not needed. The length of railway, in fact, which has to serve India with its three hundred million inhabitants and its rapidly increasing commerce is in proportion absurdly below that which has been constructed in other progressive countries, such as Australia. If, however, money for railway development is to be limited, as it always has been in the past, it seems more profitable that it should be spent in making the existing lines thoroughly efficient, rather than in building new ones, some of which might only add to the congestion of the main routes.

The India Office accepts this view, but Lord Crewe, with two distinct lines of action before him, and both advocated with persistence, seems inclined to institute a local inquiry, with the object of finding the best remedy. We, of course, agree that it is always advisable before setting out on the expenditure of large sums of money to place oneself in full possession of the facts, but in this instance we think that the extreme urgency of the question should be realised, and that relief should not be delayed by an inquiry, which in the particular circumstances is unnecessary. There was an inquiry several years ago, made by a very capable officer, Mr. Thomas Robertson, and it resulted in a report that the expenditure of a large annual sum on the development and equipment of the railways was needed. We are certain that any new inquiry would only come to the same conclusion. It may be difficult in England properly to appreciate the situation, but people in India, who have studied the problem, are firmly convinced that they have found its solution, and, seeing that they are heavy sufferers from the present state of affairs, it is only natural that they are impatient for action. With this attitude we heartily sympathise, and if Government will only accept the repeated conclusions of competent judges, the only question remaining is the provision of the money. Lord Crewe suggests that India should find it. There is no doubt that, provided a sufficient remuneration is forthcoming, India will be willing to provide plenty of money. Whether Government intend to give way on this essential point we have not been told, but the sympathetic character of Lord Crewe's reply distinctly leaves room for hope, and seems to indicate that the Government of India is in earnest in the matter.

THE OPIUM CRISIS.

THE opium situation is daily growing worse and business in China is totally at a standstill, Chinese merchants not seeing their way to operate even at the recent great decline in prices. All that diplomacy could do at Pekin may have been done, but it has failed to improve the situation. The restrictions continue unabated and Chekiang persists in shutting out our opium despite all negotiations at Pekin. A few days ago it was reported here that the price of Chinese opium had advanced in China. This rise in its price, if the report is true, when Indian opium has declined greatly in value, proves how successfully Chinese officials can shut out Indian opium in order to push the consumption of the indigenous drug in its place. At yesterday's Government sale of the right of export of Malwa opium for China 1,335 chests were offered and the price realized varied from Rs. 1,325 to Rs. 1,605 per chest, exclusive of the export duty of Rs. 1,200 per chest. At last month's sale the price realized was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,400 per chest while earlier in the year as much as Rs. 3,250. Were it not for the large merchants buying to sustain the market prices might have dropped still lower and as it is the drop is of about Rs. 1,900 per chest from the highest rate touched during the earlier part of the year. England has all along adopted a very conciliatory attitude with regard to the opium question and the Chinese have become so used to having their own way that they now think they can do what they want with impunity and that England will never go beyond negotiations at Pekin. It is this belief that is causing all the trouble. Their illegal methods have brought about a panic in the trade and placed Government in a very awkward position. For, merchants, trusting in their ability to see that the Chinese Government respect our treaty, purchased the opium from Government for sale to the Chinese as per the terms of that treaty and now the Chinese Government are making the sale of the commodity an impossibility. That is the position at the moment and there seems little likelihood of its being improved at any early date.

A LIE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIANS in South Africa are not blessed with a keen sense of discretion, and like most agitators, even when agitation is more or less justified, allow their tongues to run away with their brains. A recent issue of *Indian Opinion*, a bilingual paper published in Natal, contains the report of certain proceedings of a movement to induce the Government to extend educational facilities for Indian children in the colony. With such a movement there may well be great sympathy, but if the methods employed in pushing it forward lack in discretion no good can come of it. One of the leaders, a Mussalman, in the course of an address, declared that in India the money of the taxpayer is being spent on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children, a statement which is truth and falsehood combined. If we were to go into figures we believe we should elicit the fact that the money spent on European education in this country falls far short in the sum total to the amount to which the community is entitled in proportion to its numerical strength. Many charges have been levelled against the British administration in Ind a during the past ten years, but this surpasses in its cold and cynical effrontery all that have ever been made. Indians in South Africa will do well to remember that they themselves claim to be the victims of misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and they may expect to do themselves little good by the propagation of such fatuous untruths as that now referred to.

BURMA FOR THE BURMANS.

SIR WILLIAM LEE WARNER was right, and Sir Frederic Fryer was wrong in their speeches dealing with the future of Burma. It may be perfectly true to say that the Burman is proud of his nationality, but he has insufficient energy and strength of purpose to enable him to succeed in competition with India. It has been notorious for many years that the real work of the country is passing into the hands of Chinamen and Madrassis, and whether the province is separated from India, or not, apathy has became so much a habit with the Burman that it is now impossible to cradicate it. And this is not a matter merely of a short period. It was as marked in the days when Sir Frederic Fryer became the first Lieut.-Governor of the province as it is to-day, and, like the leopard's spots, is not likely to be changed. Of the standard of business morality of the people, little need be said: it is, probably, as high as that in other provinces. But so far as industrial and commercial activity is concerned, the habit of the country is against it, hence we see Rangoon, the chief port and trading centre in the hands entirely of British and Chinese merchants, and the Chetties. There are some exceptions, of course, but these aremerely sufficient to prove the rule.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on the 8th of July.

AN American syndicate has intimated to the Jamaica Government its readiness to expend at least £300,000 in the construction of a large dock and in effecting improvements to Kingston Harbour, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal, provided that the Government undertakes to abolish the present harbour dues and pledges to keep Kingston as a free port for shipping. The Government is considering the proposal.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Parliamentary Discipline in Prussia.

BERLIN, MAY 24.

The Standing Orders of the numerous parliamentary assemblies in Germany and Austria-Hungary were until very recently characterised by very limited competencies of the Presidents for curbing any attempts of individual members at persistently disturbing the normal course of the Debate. This omission is explained by the liberal prejudices of the period when most of these parliaments were founded, viz., the years 1831 and 1848. In those days of stilted respectability even improvised meetings of the German populace went off without a hitch, like the Hambach meeting of 1832 and the famous Maunheim assembly of February 1848, so that it was said that the sense for order and discipline was inborn in the Teuton. When the National Assembly met at Frankfurt in May 1848, professors of the Universities and high officers of statepoets and successful businessmen were found to fill the benches in the *Paulskirche*, and it was taken for granted that on account the high intellectual level of this first German Parliament the strong weapons of enforcing order vested in the Speaker of the House of Commons were not required with German representations of the people. It cannot be said that this confidential attitude was out of place. We cannot overlook, that ever since the Germans have the term of "parliamentarian" for decent behaviour in public, and moderate expressions in private. On the whole, there have never occurred such violent outrages between members of German parliaments as we are quite accustomed to in reports of French or Austrian parliamentary discussions, nor have the minorities indulged in such systematic attempts at obstruction as to necessitate rules of Cloture.

But since the return of six Social Democratic members for the Prussian Diet a few years ago the mild practice of the Standing Orders drafted for German Parliaments in Frankfurt on Main 64 years ago, proved inefficient. For this insignificant group adopted the same tactics as the Irish Party in its infancy. As their six votes were of no account in an assembly of 447 members, they made themselves conspicuous by turbulent clamours and invectives. Their calculation was, that many debaters could be brought out of countenance by unexpected coarse vituperation. As long as they occupied their seats, these disturbers were not so very obnoxious. It was, therefore, an understandable policy on the part of the former President Baron Krocher, to use the weapons of humourous satire rather than continuous calls to order, when the six indulged in their childish ways. But matters changed considerably, since the six disciples of Theresites made it the rule to take their stand on the steps of the Rostrum and thence to hurl their invectives directly into the face of the debaters who had the ear of the house. For it is psychologically understandable that an orator who addresses a large assembly and naturally directs his attention to the more distant parts of the room, is painfully annoyed by cries shouted into his ear from his immediate neighbourhood. In vain did the President implore the six members to leave that space immediately in front, and besides, the Rostrum free or to abstain from continuous cries while standing there. The persistent disturbers argued that it was not "unparliamentary" to listen to the debate from a place close to the Rostrum, as certain semi-deaf members had always done; nor could it be said that cries by individual members were disqualificable interruptions of the debate. That a combination of two practices, the admissibility of each of which was unquestionable, could amount to an unfair or "unparliamentary" procedure, they refused to understaud.

The truth is, that they wished that the new standing rules by which the House had strengthened the authority of President, should be applied to their mischievous practice. For in that case they could gain the halloo of martyrdom in the eyes of their comrades. Their calculation, that by consistent disobedience they could compel the President to try the effect of the new rules on them, was quite correct. On the 10th of May the President after repeatedly imploring the Social-Democratic member Herr Borchardt to leave the gangway immediately in front of the Rostrum free or at least not to hurl invectives into the very face of the member to whom he had given leave to address the house, made use of his new authority and excluded the malcritant Socialdemocrat for the rest of the day's meeting. He gave him half an hour's time to leave the room by proroguing the debate for such an interval. But when the meeting was again called to order, Herr Borchardt was quietly sitting in his place, surrounded by his political friends. What was to follow is stipulated in the new Standing Orders. Again the President ordered Herr Borchardt to leave the room, and when he refused to do so, called upon the police to turn him out by force. When this was duly effectuated, he clandestinely made his entrance once more and was, by order of the President, removed a second time into the lobby The appeal of the excluded member to the whole House, ended, as was to be foreseen, by a rejection, only 8 members voting against the President's action. Nor did the matter end there. The President applied to the House for leave to prosecute the obstinate disturber of the peace for unjustifiable resistance against the state authority, a misdemeanour clearly defined in the German Criminal Code. It will take some time ere this motion is carried through its stages.

The principal point is, that a precedent has been created in the Prussian House of Deputies, how a President may enforce the Standing Rules against disobedient members. That the Social democratic party is on principle opposed to such measures of coercion for the sake of parliamentary order, cannot be said. For they have in their recent Party meetings made ample use of the principle of parliamentary discipline for curbing an obstinate minority. The example set by the President of the Prussian House of Deputies will have the effect that at the very outset a stop is put to the childish attempts at disturbing parliamentary business transactions and that Germany will be spared the experience of the Austrian Diet and provincial assemblies, where by the over-mild spirit of the Standing Orders all parliamentary work is frequently frustrated for months.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKET AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

At present representatives of the Capitalists of the six powers who are expected to form the "Six Powers Bank" that is to advance 60 million pounds sterling to the Chinese Government, hold their meeting in London. It seems that the delegates from England, France, Germany, the United States and Russia are quite unanimous; the representative of Japan has not yet arrived. That he will accede to the resolutions passed by the others goes without saying. Nevertheless there is little hope that a definite arrangement with the Chinese Government will be concluded immediately after the Conference. For the objections uttered in the Chinese National Assembly are sure to cause an unnecessary delay. Another salvation of the Central authority in China than by means of this loan is not imaginable. For if the various provinces are allowed to contract loans of their own, they may also organize armies of resistance against the Central Government, and, if the latter has no money to pay its troops regularly, such mutinies as those of February 29th, March 1st and 2nd of this year are sure to occur again. That would mean the breaking up of China and a sanguinary series of Civil Wars. It is therefore to be expected that President Yuanshikay will not rest, ere these negociations about a new Loan are brought to a successful issue.

The European Money Market is at present looking forward for a stringency rather than for the opposite, and from this consideration the necessity of advancing such a large amount to China is felt as an inconvenience. For this reason it was an advantage that the original smaller circle of creditors (English, German, French and American capitalists) was extended by admitting Russia and Japan into the new projected "Six Powers Bank." Of course political considerations played also an important part in stretching the risk over two more participants. We cannot overlook, however, that it may be greatly doubted, whether eventually the two newly admitted countries will be in a position to invest capital of their own in a Chinese loan not likely to be redeemed in less than 40 years.

The latest move is, that in London a seventh applicant has made an appearance, viz., Austria-Hungary. It is at least a sub-participation amounting to six percents of the whole, that has been applied for. The motive of this application is certainly not a keenly felt want of finding a suitable investment for superabundant money but the justifiable desire of securing Chinese orders for the Austro-Hungarian industry in proportion to the stipulated percentage of the loan subscribed in that country. That political considerations play also an important part in this move, cannot be gainsaid. In view of the uncertainty of the future development of China, the Austro-Hungarian Government wishes in any case to have a finger in the pie. If the application for which the German group of bankers will plead should prove successful, the much talked-of Austro-Asiatic-Bank in China will at last be founded.

It is an indispensable condition of the big deal, for which five Europeans, one American and one Asiatic powers are willing to co-operate that not only a reasonable lien is found for the regular payment of interest (probably by a control over the Gabelle throughout China), but that also the way of spending the advanced money is somehow superintended by the creditors. Moreover, China will be obliged not again to endeavour to impair the stipulated rights of her financial supporters by accepting the offers of outsiders, as "by mistake" has been done in March of this year, when the Anglo-Belgian-Syndicate received objectionable assurances by the Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic.

At any rate the claims of the Chinese Government on the European Money Market will occupy the full attention of the "haute finance" for some time to come. There are already unmistakable symptoms that the requirements of the home industry for new capital will have to be curtailed on account of the political necessity of providing working capital for the new Chinese Government. The whole world appear in our days like a single sphere in interdependent financial forces, political evolutions and industrial aspirations.

L. ASCH.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Amenities Vastly Increased.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

There appear to be mistaken impressions abroad among certain sections of the public with regard to the extent of the Reclamation proposed in Back Bay, which is now under investigation, and to its probable effect on the city. It appears desirable that those misapprehensions should be removed by a clear statement of the facts.

The Reclamation contemplated will occupy only a small portion of Back Bay as shown in the plan already published, and will merely substitute a new suburb for the mass of rock near Colaba which is uncovered at every low tide. It will not shut out the sea breezes from any part of the City. The existing amenities of the Bay will be immensely increased. In place of the small portions of the sea-face now available for the enjoyment of the public, there will be an unbroken esplanade of about 4 1-2 miles, one of the finest in the world, at the disposal of the people as a promenade and for resting. A large park of 150 acres will be provided for the public. The few houses on the Improvement Trust Reclamation will be little, if at all, prejudicially affected, for an open space will be provided in front of them and, in laying out the proposed Reclamation, special care will be taken to maintain a free circulation of air by providing wide streets in the direction of the prevailing winds and open spaces at frequent intervals, and by the regulation and control of the height of buildings. The general result of the Reclamation will be that a much larger population will live in the most favourable conditions as to sea breezes that Bombay affords.

It has been suggested that the Reclamation ought to be postponed until the insanitary condition of Bombay has been improved. Experience has clearly proved and the fact should now be well-known that it is impracticable to finance the improvement of a city by the demolition of houses on a large scale and the sale of the land thus cleared. The creation of a new suburb close to the city must tend to relieve congestion which within a few years will become acuteand must therefore improve its sanitary condition. The proximity of this new suburb is a special advantage from this point of view.

If the Reclamation in Back Bay is sanctioned it will be undertaken as a productive public work, proved to be such by exhaustive investigation, and it will be financed from loans. It cannot, therefore, stand in the way of any other forms of improvement which may be found practicable. If the results expected are obtained, it will not only give to Bombay, in the near future, a large area of residential land in the vicinity of the business quarter and a considerable increase to the open spaces available to the public for recreation and fresh air, besides adding largely to the attractions and the distinction of a rapidly growing city; but it will at a later date form a valuable asset which will enable Government to assist the improvement of Bombay to a far greater extent than is practicable under existing conditions."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Heraldo."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an article appearing in your issue of the 6th instant under the heading, "Affairs in Goa—Trouble with the local press," there appears the following statement: "Barely had the announcement of the suspension of guarantees appeared when the 'Heraldo' suspended publication". This is incorrect.

The "Heraldo" has not suspended publication even for a single day till this date. Apparently, you have confounded the "Heraldo" with another journal, "O Heraldo," which, I may mention, was also edited by me for nearly seven years, severing connection with it since May, 1908.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. DA CUNHA.
Editor and Proprietor of the "Heraldo."
Nova-Goa, June 10.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FORECAST OF IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

Provincial Representatives' Appointments.

"WHOLE-TIME" MEMBERSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Montagu, replying in the Houss o Commons to Sir John Rees, said that it was not proposed at present to increase the number of members of the Viceroy's Council, but that certain rearrangements were contemplated as regards the position of provincial representatives as whole-time members of the Imperial Council, the exact cost of which cannot yet be estimated.

It is understood that the Government of India considers that owing to the growth of trade in all parts of India, the reorganisation of the Commercial Intelligence Department is required.

Lord Crewe for the present reserves his opinion upon the scheme in all respects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at Simla, will according to present arrangements, be held on Tuesday the 10th of September 1912.

INDIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

Some Interesting Questions in the Commons.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Captain Newman asked a question in reference to the seaward defence of India. He asked, had the Government of India made overtures, or been approached, with a view to India providing a fleet of cruisers to patrol the coast, and whether, in view of the recent Naval developments in the Pacific, Mr. Churchill was satisfied with the strength in the Pacific and Indian waters.

Mr. Churchill replied: "The seaward defence of India, like that of the rest of the Empire, depends primarily on the strength of the fleet as a whole. The East India Squadron is adequate to the demands likely to be made on it, and no proposals for increasing it are at present under consideration.

"The existing financial relations between the Admiralty and the Government of India are of a temporary character and subject to reconsideration in due course.

"I am satisfied that the strength of the Fleet in Eastern waters is sufficient. Account must be taken of the future growth of the Australian Navy."

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Captain Newman, said the defences of Indian harbours were designed for local protection and were adequate for that purpose.

GULF GUN-RUNNING.

Important Decision by the Sultan of Muscat.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Reuter learns that the Sultan of Muscat has issued a notification stating that in order to remedy the danger of keeping large stocks of arms and ammunition uncontrolled in private buildings, the Sultan has decided on the establishment of a warehouse for the storage, under proper precautions, of all arms from September 1st. They will be taken direct from the steamer to the *controle*.

Arms will not be issued from the warehouse without a license or payment of duty.

Licenses will not be granted to traders; only to individual purchasers on production of satisfactory proof that the quantity and destination are free from objection.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Regent Abandons His Post.

TEHERAN, JUNE 12.

The Regent, with his family, has departed for Europe, in spite of the fact that the Cabinet crisis is not yet settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The following news has been received from the Persian Consul-General:—

The latest news from Persia states that Salar-ud-Dowlah has fled from Kermanshah being defeated by the Imperial troops who have taken possession of the city. The situation has greatly improved at Shiraz and Bandar Abbas. Intimation has been received that the Government at Teheran is perfectly satisfied that the recent reported encroachment of the Afghans on the Persian border was not of any consequence, and did not indicate any hostile attitude on the part of the Amir's Government. It is believed that the movement of the Afghan troops for the customary change of guards gave rise to a false alarm.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In reply to a question by Sir E. Carlile, Mr. Montagu said that the engineer, Mr. Johns, had completed his report on the suggested railway along the Mekran and Persian coasts to Bushire, but the Government of India did not propose to take any steps to carry out the scheme.

THE INDIAN CHANGES

Bill Passes First Reading in the House of Lords.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The House of Lords has passed the first reading of the Government of India Bill.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Field Marshal, Sir George White, is slightly better.

TURKO ITALIAN WAR.

Turks Defeated at Zanzur by Overwhelming Odds.

HEAVY ITALIAN LOSSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Turkish commander in Tripoli reports that the recent fighting at Zanzur was desperate. The Turks were compelled to retire in the face of overwhelming odds, and lost 100 killed and 300 wounded. He asserts that over a thousand Italians were killed.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Fine English Win over the South Africans.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

On the resumption of the second test match to-day, England completed the first innings for 337, Spooner scoring 119 and Woolley 73. Pegler took seven wickets for 65 runs, securing six of them after lunch for seven runs.

South Africa going in again had made 114 for four wickets when stumps were drawn, Llewellyn compiling sixty (not out).

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The South Africans were to-day dismissed in the second innings for 217, England thus winning by an innings and 62 runs.

Llewellyn scored 75, Barnes taking 6 wickets for 85 runs.

Northants beat Kent by four wickets, at Northampton.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Labour Call to Arms being Largely Ignored.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Executive of the Dock Labourers' Union, embracing Liverpool, Hull and Scottish and Irish ports, has rejected the strike proposal as it was not consulted about it, and also because it refuses to commit a breach of agreement.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the efforts of the Government to settle the strike had, hitherto, been abortive, but they were still willing to offer their services. So far, Bristol dock labourers have stopped and Plymouth and Southampton have each two thousand workers idle, but elsewhere there is apathy, if not hostility, towards the strike. A number of large ports have already refused to participate.

The situation at the London Docks is unchanged. Ninety-five vessels are unloading. An attempt to prevent men from working today proved fruitless.

Mr. Asquith presided over a meeting of the Cabinet to-day to consider the situation.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

It is estimated that up to the present only 25,000 men have struck, namely, in Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, Swansea, Manchester and Llanelly.

The sailing of the "Majestic" from Southampton has been cancelled.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

Two American Army Aviators Killed.

MARYLAND, JUNE 12.

Two Army airmen, Lieutenants Hazlehurst and Welsh, were killed while flying yesterday in the Army Aviation School.

BERLIN AVIATION RACE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In an aviation race from Berlin to Vienna seven started, but only one, Hirth (Germany), finished.

The distance of four hundred miles was covered in 336 minutes.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

More Strong Language from Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A message to the *Times* from Washington states that Mr. Roosevelt, in an article in the *Outlook*, says the contest for the Republican nomination has narrowed to the issue, "Whether we shall permit the triumph of a system of naked fraud and theft from the people."

CHICAGO, JUNE 12.

The Republican National Committee continues, monotonously, to add "Taftites" to the list of delegates authorised to sit at the Convention. The total so far is 106 "Taftites" and no "Roosevelters."

THE TSAR IN MOSCOW.

How a "Hearty Reception" was Secured.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

For the first time in nine years, the Tsar and Royal Family have visited Moscow. They met with a hearty reception.

The streets were gay with decorations and church bells were ringing.

A monster police raid was made in anticipation of the visit. Three thousand persons were arrested, the majority being immigrants seeking employment in the building season.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Ten casks of ivory were recovered from the "Oceana" yesterday.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. s.s. "Maloja" has shipped gold to the value of £250,230 for Bombay, and £50,000 for Singapore.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir Rufus Isaacs Admitted to the Cabinet.

LORD LOREBURN'S HEALTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Lord Haldane took his seat on the Woolsack to-day.

Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne paid cordial tributes to Lord Loreburn. Lord Crewe added that Lord Loreburn wished it to be known that he resigned on the grounds of ill-health alone.

Lord Haldane, responding, said he was filled with sense of the difficulty of following adequately in Lord Loreburn's footsteps.

Sir Rufus Isaacs has been appointed a member of the Cabinet.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs is unique. It is announced that it is entirely personal, and is not intended as a precedent.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The House of Commons began to discuss the Committee Stage of the Home Rule Bill to-day. There was a large attendance.

BEWILDERED GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Colonel Seely's appointment at the War Office is not yet officially confirmed.

The *Daily News* says there may be further shuffling of portfolios.

The German Press makes bewildered comments on Lord Haldane's departure from the War Office, based on the cherished theory that his mission in the Cabinet is to effect an Anglo-German understanding.

The German papers are unable to decide whether his appointment, synchronising with the arrival of the new Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, is a good or evil augury for Anglo-German relations. Some are of the opinion that Lord Haldane has been shelved to the detriment of Baron Marschall's chances of success.

HYTHE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The by-election at Hythe, following on the death of Sir Edward Sassoon has resulted as follows:—

Sir Philip Sassoon (U)	3,706
Mr. Moorhouse (L)	2,004
Unionist majority	1,704

NO CHANGE.

The result of the last two contested election were:—

1906.	1910 (Jan. poll.)
Sir E. Sassoon (L.U.) 3,246	Sir E. Sassoon (L.U.) 3,745
H. C. Biron (L.) ... 2,347	W. C. Hall (L) ... 1,954
L. U. Majority... 899	L. U. Majority ... 1,792

At the election in December 1910, Sir Edward Sassoon was returned unopposed.

The new member, Sir Philip Albert Gustave Sassoon, who was born in 1888, is a son of the late Sir Edward. He has joined the Tariff Reformers.

FUTURE OF BURMA.

Should the Province be Separated from India?

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Sir Frederic Fryer, presiding at the Burma Society dinner last night, said that the annual subsidy granted by the Secretary of State towards the club-house was a recognition that Burma was distinct from other Indian provinces. The Burmans were a different race. They were proud of their own nationality and were not disposed to mix with the natives of India proper. Personally, he thought that isolation from India was rather a good thing, fearing that railway connexion would mean that Burmans would be liable to be superseded by Indians.

Sir W. Lee-Warner, responding to the toast of the Government of India, urged that the administrative connection of Burma with India was to her own advantage. The Government of India had many faults, but it was a good master. It was highly desirable that the foreign relations of Burma should remain in the present experienced hands. The diplomatic touch did not come easily and needed careful cultivation. He was quite sure that the present system was financially more advantageous to Burma than separation.

Dr. Blake Odgers eulogised warmly the cheerfulness and good moral character of his Burmese law students.

[Sir Frederic W. Fryer was the first Lieut.-Governor of Burma.]

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

One hundred and thirty-four cases of plague and 96 deaths have occurred during the past week.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The death is announced in Paris of Sir Arthur Otway.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Passy, a pioneer of the Peace Movement.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge held a meeting of the Central Committees of the Dufferin Fund and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund this morning. Amongst those present were Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Reginald Craddock, Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Dr. K. O. Vaughan, M.B., Lt.-Col. Roberts, and Mr. C. Marlow Mr. M. S. D. Butler and Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Col. Manifold, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, was also present as representative of the U. P. Provincial Branch. The agenda for both the meetings covered a considerable range of subjects, the most important being the scheme for the Women's Medical Service for India which received further consideration.

OUR RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Need of an Expert Enquiry in This Country.

LORD CREWE AND AN INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A summary of the proceedings at the reception of the Deputation of the Chambers of Commerce by Lord Crewe, yesterday, has been published.

Mr. Campbell-McLeod, Chairman of the East India Section, recalled that in 1907 the Chamber waited on the Secretary of State, Lord Morley, on the subject of the shortage of rolling-stock on Indian railways with the result that an enquiry was held and the allotment increased. The present position was worse than then. The representations of the firms, who recently wrote to Lord Crewe on this same subject, showed that the railways were unable to cope with the traffic. In addition to the scarcity of rolling-stock, an investigation was also required on other matters, such as increase of sidings and crossings. Generous expenditure in connection with equipment would be well repaid.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Finally, Mr. Campbell-McLeod suggested the appointment of two or more railway traffic experts to investigate whether the congestion throughout India was due to shortage of waggons or to inefficient handling, the question of urgent provision of at least three thousand waggons, and also consideration of the following questions:—

Reserve of waggons.

Discontinuance of extensions of new lines.

Devotion of available funds to increasing the efficiency of existing lines.

Quadrupling of lines between Asansol and Bandel and of the G. I. P. line from the Ghats to Bombay, and

The provision of additional sidings and crossings facilitating transport into Bombay.

Mr. Scaramanga (Messrs. Ralli Bros.) supported the request for local investigation. He said it was difficult, thoroughly, to grasp the situation in England.

Mr. Forrest (Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.,) emphasised the necessity for increasing lines and sidings, but this would take time, while waggons could be provided quickly if funds were forthcoming. He dealt at length with the financial question, but the summary does not reproduce his suggestions.

Mr. Dick (Messrs. W. and A. Graham) referred to the difficulties in connection with the transport of ore.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe, replying, said the representations of the deputation were subject for consultation between the interests involved and the Government, and also for further consultation with a view to avoidance of the misfortunes mentioned.

He would consider the possibility of alternate methods of raising money required for railways. Regarding rolling stock, he said it had not always been possible to spend each year the sum allotted, but special care was being taken that in the year 1912-13 the whole of the allotted sum, between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling, should be spent.

With regard to the recent block in traffic, various causes were alleged by those more directly responsible. There had been an extraordinary growth in exports, and although it was not unreasonable to say that the Government should foresee and provide for such occurrences, in other countries like occurrences had produced a similar state of things. Then improvement of the system of famine relief, while lessening that particular misfortune, had caused the lines leading to famine districts to be choked, temporarily, with resultant interference with trade. Then the rise in sea-freight on coal, following on the coal strike, had caused a diversion to the railways of a quantity of the traffic ordinarily carried by sea. There had also been unusual congestion at several ports, and certainly at Calcutta, which had interfered with railway traffic.

Exceptional Durbar transport was also a possible contributory cause.

Dealing with the suggested enquiry, Lord Crewe said he was not averse, on principle, to a formal enquiry, but pending the issue of the report, the execution of remedial measures, whether for more sidings, additional waggons, etc., might be delayed. He would, however, consider whether it would be advisable to have an independent enquiry, or whether the experts on the spot should report with a view to arriving at a conclusion, and enabling him to lay out money to the best advantage. It was clear that the largest proportion of the allotted expenditure should be devoted to the improvement of existing lines rather than to laying out new lines.

THE FINANCIAL SUGGESTIONS.

The financial suggestions made by the deputation would receive careful consideration. He took the deepest interest in the prospects of borrowing money for Indian railways in India itself. He was unable to give any very definite, or sanguine, reply regarding the prospect of being able to produce, at short notice, very large sums for the purpose of railway extension and railway improvement, but the subject should not be allowed to drop, and all possible would be done to avoid the recurrence of what had recently taken place. He personally, would spare no time or trouble in doing all in his power to assist.

A SOLDIER'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 12.

Private Peskett has been committed by Mr. L. Middleton, Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, to the Chief Court Criminal Sessions, on charges of murder and culpable homicide in connection with the death of one Natha of the village of Tajpur, near Lahore cantonments, as already reported a fortnight ago. The accused was shooting stray dogs and there was some disturbance at the village and Natha was shot.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Nearly all the provincial Governors will visit Simla during the season.

Sir John and Lady Hewett are expected next month, Sir George and Lady Clarke are due in August, and Lord and Lady Carmichael in September.

THE LATE MR. NASH.

European who Spent 70 Years in Sind.

A VARIED CAREER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 12

Mr. E. Nash, one of oldest European residents of Karachi, died here last night at the advanced age of 85. He came to Sind in 1842, joined the late Indian Navy a few years later, and in 1853, was attached to the Indus flotilla. On the abolition of the Indian Navy in 1863 Mr. Nash joined the Karachi Municipality as Secretary which post he relinquished after five years owing to ill-health and proceeded to England to study law. He was called to the Bar and returned to Sind where he practised for about five years.

Subsequently he held the office of City Magistrate, Sukkur, for two years and then filled the post of Municipal Secretary, Shikarpur. After 57 years of active and varied work he retired and settled down in Karachi. His life was distinguished by ability, energy and integrity.

THE MYSORE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 12.

The Mysore Economic Conference has dispersed for the year. Of about thirty resolutions passed for the consideration of the Government, the following are the more important ones:

(1) That a central state-aided bank to be known as Bank of Mysore be established; (2) that steps be taken to review the hand-made paper industry of the province; (3) that the industries Committee be asked to conduct preliminary investigations with a view to establishing in the Mysore State a chemical and pharmaceutical works for the manufacture of acids, tinctures, extracts, etc., on modern lines; (4) that the Conference is in favour of the imposition of fresh taxation, including income-tax by the Government to augment the revenues of the State to meet various items of new expenditure proposed by the Conference Committees; (5) that additional taxes be levied in the manner that appears most suitable to the Government, solely for the expansion of primary and industrial education.

The Conference expressed its opinion that the distribution of taxation in the state is not as reasonable as it might be and that there are grounds to think that the wealthier classes do not contribute to the state treasury in due proportion to the protection and benefits enjoyed by them.

(6) That the economic condition of about ten typical villages in each district be investigated by the Agricultural Committee to ascertain the indebtedness of the ryot;

(7) That a Mysore University be established on lines recommended by the Education Committee.

ALLEGED BARRATRY.

(FROM OUR COORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri is engaged in hearing the suit brought by William Stewart against the New Zealand Insurance Company to recover Rs. 15,000 being the value of a steam launch. The plaintiff states that he purchased the launch from Cohen, and on the 17th of September 1909 she was insured for Rs. 15,000 with the defendants. On the 22nd of October, 1909, the vessel sank in the Hooghly and when raised plaintiff found her a complete wreck.

The defendants assert that the plaintiff was not the owner of the vessel and that the launch was sunk either by the plaintiff or by some one at his instance.

The case is proceeding.

WEDDING IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Mr. Claud Barron, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, was to-day married to Miss Ida Ewart. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage including Her Excellency Lady Hardinge and a party from Viceregal Lodge.

A reception afterwards was held at the Chalet were there was a beautiful display of presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Barron, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, drove out to Mahasu where the honeymoon will be spent.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the absorption, into the general list of the Finance Department, of Messrs. Burke, Kelly and O'Byrne, the representatives of the old Postal audit service.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will attend the Annandale subscription dance at the Town Hall to-night.

MOUNT EVEREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE. 12.

In connection with yesterday's report that new triangulation shows Kinchenjunga higher than Mount Everest, it is now stated that no new triangulation has been made, and it is known definitely that Mount Everest is eight hundred feet higher than Kinchenjunga.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

The Governor and Lady Clarke and party have returned to Poona from Mahableshwar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Garrison for New Delhi.

SOUTHERN ARMY COMMANDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The strength of the garrison at new Delhi has not been fixed, but it will probably be an Infantry Brigade with complements of Cavalry and Artillery.

The *Pioneer* says it is now considered likely that Lieut.-General Sir J. E. Nixon will succeed General Sir E. Barrow in command of the Southern Army in India at the end of October. Sir Beauchand Duff, who is next in seniority to Sir E. Barrow, prefers apparently to remain as Military Secretary at the India Office.

APPOINTMENTS.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Major H. J. M. Marshall, R. E., to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Eoe granted leave.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Stephens and Major J. H. Whitehead to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively vice Lieut-Colonel J. A. C. Rainsford granted leave.

Staff.—Captain L. F. Arthur 26th Light Cavalry, to officiate as General Staff Officer 2nd Grade 6th (Poona) Division, vice Major G. A. F. Sanders, R.E. granted leave.

120th Infantry.—Lieutenant B. S. Lockhart to officiate as Double Company Commander.

119th Infantry.—Lieutenant J. McL. G. Taylor to officiate as Quarter Master.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Captain A. D. Connor to officiate as Adjutant and Lieutenant C. C. Spankie to be Quarter Master.

90th Punjabis—Lieutenant G. U. Miller to officiate as Quarter Master.

2nd Lancers.—Captain K. Robertson to officiate as Adjutant.

27th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. D. Wise, Quarter Master and officiating Adjutant to be Adjutant.

32nd Lancers.—Captain A. M. Hennell to officiate as Squadron Commander and Lieutenant N. C. F. Mulloy to officiate as Quarter Master.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain J. T. C. Broadbent to officiate as Double Company Commander.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Captain C. J. M. Thornhill to officiate as Double Company Commander; Lieutenant J. P. Gilbert to officiate as Adjutant and Lieutenant W. L. Hailes to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Major G. C. Lambton, D. S. O., Worcestershire Regiment, has on promotion been posted to the 1st Battalion.

"3rd Sappers and Miners"—Lieutenant E. V. Binny to officiate as Company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieutenant G. E. Kidd, Royal Field Artillery, for 154 days. Captain H. Apthorpe, 90th Punjabis, for 118 days, Lieut. A. B. Floyd, 2nd Bn. Norfork Regiment, for 8 months. Major W. H. Patterson, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, for 3 months. Lieut. W. P. J. Akeaman, 44th Battery, R. F. A., for 2 months. Major K. St. G. Kirke, 92nd Battery R. F. A., for 4 months. Lieut-Colonel C. H. Roe, 2nd Sappers and Miners, for 3 months and 8 days.

THE KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

It is reported from Khost that no further fighting has occurred and that the Governor of Shahgassi, Mahomed Akbar Khan, has been recalled to Kabul for which place he left some days ago. Jahandad Khan Ghilzai who joined the rebels suddenly appeared at Parachinar with a small following, having apparently decided that the wisest course was to take refuge in British territory.

He has been sent into India and will reside to the east of the Indus.

His defection will be a serious blow to the rebellion.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JUNE 12.

In connection with the recent Civil Lines Municipal election, in which the Rev. B. H. P. Fisher was defeated, some of the prominent European firms have telegraphed to the Chief Secretary of the Local Government, and to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, their protest against certain illegalities connected with said election, and the inaccuracy of the electoral roll, and have intimated that a suit will be instituted to here the election set aside.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Epidemic Threatens to Become Serious.

A MOSLEM APPEAL.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in Bombay and according to leading Mohamedans their community appear to be suffering badly. The absence of rain will do health conditions in the city no good, but we understand that the Health authorities of the Municipal Corporation are devoting due attention to the outbreak.

Mr. Baddruddin Abdoolla Coor, President of the Anjuman-Islam-Ahle-Sunnat-ul-Jamat, yesterday evening presented a letter to the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In his letter Mr. Coor declares that cholera has broken out in its worst form in the city. He attributes the outbreak to the following causes:—

(1) That precautions have not been taken at the Tanna and other lakes to prevent excreta of animals and other putrified matter from entering the lakes.

(2) That either by accidental leakage of the pipes or through the heat, the water pipes are sucking in filthy sewage. The gutters are co-terminous with the water pipes of the city.

(3) That there is a lack of supervision which permits the sale of rotten fish and putrid mutton.

Mr. Cadell who was also interviewed by Mr. Coor, has promised to visit the infected localities this morning at 8 a. m. in the company of Mr. Coor and other leading Mahomedans of the locality.

The following notice has been issued by a Executive Health Officer, Bombay:—

The public are informed that cholera is now prevalent in the city. It is therefore necessary that the following precautions may be taken with a view to prevent the spread of the disease.

(1.) For cooking and drinking purposes no well water should be used.

(2.) Tap water to be boiled and filtered.

(3.) All milk should be boiled.

(4.) All food should be protected from flies.

(5.) All latrines and urinals should be thoroughly flushed and disinfected.

(6.) Over-ripe fruit should be avoided.

(7.) Any suspicious case should be reported to the Health Department at once.

(8.) No water for drinking should be stored in open vessels, chatties or kunjas, as it may easily become infected.

(9.) Persons in contact with cholera patients should wash their hands in disinfectant, before taking food.

(10.) Supply of disinfectants, can be had, from the Health Department Office in each ward.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

BOMBAY STATUES. Bombay is far behind Calcutta at least in one respect, namely, its statues. Indeed, Bombay may be designated as a city of no statues, if we except about half-a-dozen here and there along public thoroughfares. The one which is most widely known is that of Cursetji Manockji surmounting a tall pillar at the Bellasis Road Junction. It is a land-mark brought into greater prominence by the Tramway Company who have fixed that spot for charging the enhanced rate from passengers proceeding beyond it in either direction. One often hears the ordinary passenger, wanting to alight in that neighbourhood, tell the conductor, when he comes round for his fare, "where the the Parsi is standing." The statues of some of our most notable citizens and most eminent public servants and administrators of the last century have been hidden away, so to speak, about the premises of the Royal Asiatic Society's Library. The imposing figure of Jagonnath Shankarsheth faces you on the basement, and on the top of the staircase are the statues of Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Elphinstone,. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir John Malcolm, and one or two more. In the Town Hall proper is the statue of the most distinguished man among these all, Mountstuart Elphinstone. Cornwallis and Wellesley repose in the obscurity of the Elphinstone Circle Garden, dedicated to nurses and children in the afternoon, and to loafers and idlers at all hours of the day. Dr. Blaney is allotted a prominent site at the Bori Bunder Junction. He stands with his beetling brows turned towards the Municipal Office, where he had achieved many civic triumphs as a councillor with his fellow Trojans of the last generation. The very disappointing bust of Jamsetji N. Tata on the other side of the road also occupies a prominent position. It is not only that we want more statues, but also an allocation of suitable public sites to those we have got already. Some of them are very fine works of art, and can very well bear the light of day.

WANTED A SITE. The friends and admires of Nasarwanji Manockji Petit, a commercial celebrity of the last generation, have long been hunting for a suitable site for his statue. Some years ago, his daughter offered to provide a public hall and library where her father's effigy might be placed. The offer, somehow, came to nought, and all these years, the statue has been waiting for a site. There is, however, a prospect of its finding one at last. Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Corporation, suggesting a plot on the Gowalia Tank reclamation for the statue. Nasarwanji Petit was not a public benefactor in the sense in which his brother, Sir Dinshaw or the first Sir Jamsetji, was one. But his Parsi Orphanage is a splendid benefaction for his community, and the statue might have appropriately figured in the grounds of that institution. His friends, however, desire for him a more prominent site, and the statue has waited long enough to deserve it. It is pronounced to have superior artistic merit, and Bombay is too poor in works of art to turn away from an offer made on behalf of a citizen who, although he had achieved no distinction as a public man, occupied an eminent position as a prosperous mill-owner, held in great esteem by the business world.

WELLS AND POPULAR BELIEFS. "The bite of a mosquito should be dreaded as that of a mad dog." Thus Dr. Turner is reported to have said at a meeting held under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association after to hearing a lecture on Malaria delivered by one of his medical assistants. Dr. Turner is a sanitary enthusiast, and an enthusiast generally beholds evils through a magnifying glass. Musquitoes existed before their connection with malaria was established, and one may suppose that the potency of their sting has not increased in virulence since the Public Health Department entered upon a crusade against them. The masses do not use mosquito curtains, and their bodies are a free prey to those insects while they are asleep. Kindly nature adapts man to his environments, and we may take it that by habitual use, most of these people become mosquito-proof, more or less. Not that I have anything but praise for the compaign against these pests; nor am I disposed to minimize the evil, in the aggregate, produced by their bite, or to condone the attitude of resentment displayed by Parsis against the closing or filling in of wells which have been condemned as the breeding-ground of mosquitoes. I should only warn the authorities against the intemperate zeal of their subordinates. It may, however, be stated, in all fairness, that no such cases have been proved against the department; while, on the other hand, we can easily account for the opposition of the Parsis to the closing of wells, with which are associated beliefs, partly religious and partly superstitious. Those among them who have inherited traditional superstitions regard wells with much veneration. On auspicious occasions they are washed, and cleaned and decorated. They are lighted with earthen lamps usually fed with *ghee*. On a certain day of the Dewalee festival there is a regular competition among the unenlightened tenants of a house, leading at times to quarrels and bickerings, as to who should be the first to draw water from the well, because it is believed that on such a person Lakshmi will bestow her choicest gifts. Some wells are supposed to be the dwelling places of benevolent genii, who are the guardian angels of the house. Mothers will tell how, when they were asleep and their babies were crying in their craddle, the spirit of the well came up and gently rocked them to sleep. To people entertaining such beliefs, the filling in of a well is an act portending certain evil, and inviting gratuitously the wrath of the spirits who have been disturbed by it. Again, well-water, however doubtful in quality, is used for religious purposes, in the belief that if water drawn from the pipe were used for ceremonials, they must lose their merit and efficacy. There are still many who drink only well water in the belief that it is more healthy and digestible, These facts will enable one to understand why the Parsi proletariat is constitutionally unable to perceive the justice of closing an insanitary well. They are apt to regard with suspicion and incredulity all this modern jargon about bacteria and mosquito larvæ and malaria.

PARSIS AND FARMING. The *Rast-Goftar* is one of the Parsi papers that have been recommending the colonization of Parsis as agriculturists. A few years ago, some enthusiasm was evoked in the community by a scheme of settlement in Siestan, but nothing came of it. The advocates of agriculture have since been casting their eyes nearer home, and

the journal has invited the opinion of Mr. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture in the Poona College, on the advisability of Parsis taking up the occupation of farming as a commercial venture, as well as a means of improving the physical condition of the race. The opinion is prevalent among Parsi writers that the community has been deteriorating in physique, and Mr. Knight confirms it by observing that "there are sure signs of physical degeneration which are so apparent that even the casual observer can scarcely fail to see them. "In proof of this assertion," he says, "the sallow complexion, hollow chests and retreating chins of many Parsi youths of to-day are sure signs of degeneration that should not be overlooked by those who wish to maintain the race." One means of acquiring robust health and vigour is to go back to the land, and Mr. Knight is confident that given the requisite knowledge, means and application agriculture will turn out a paying business, especially if improved methods were followed. I do not think the modern Parsi compares favourably with his progenitors in sturdiness, enterprise and industry. The children and grand-children of those who had worked hard and encountered hardships and dangers in distant lands are content to live upon the fortune won by them in luxury and easy. Life in Bombay is so attractive to the mercurial, pleasure-loving Parsi that he would rather live here in penury and discomfort than go far afield with a certain prospect of living amidst better and healthier conditions. He shrinks from the toil and endurance patiently borne by the average Bohra and Memon and Bhatia during the period of early struggles. The proprietor of a large printing press once told me that he wanted to give employment to poor Parsi youths, but that when he informed them of the hours of work, most of them turned away, saying they could not do without their evening walk and recreation. Thus it is that a large majority of Parsis are huddled together in Bombay. There is a saying among them—"Better half a loaf at home than a whole one abroad." It is not proposed that they should all leave the pen and follow the plough. Neither is it a healthy or profitable pursuit for most of their lower and middle classes to occupy themselves as scribes, more or less glorified. The welfare and advancement of a community depends upon the variety and diversity of its occupations and the Parsis as a versatile and energetic race, possessing at the same time the gift of adaptability, can turn their hand to many things without much difficulty. They are wanting in the patience, perseverance and power of endurance, needed in the struggle for existence, particularly in its initial stages. If a well-considered scheme of colonization were matured and adequately financed, it would open up a new field of activity for many young men in the community whose life in the city would otherwise be sordid and, perhaps, miserable.

DION.

NEW DELHI.

Fate of the Civil Lines and the Old City.

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

The Press "Communique" issued from Simla is not very definite about the exact location of the new Delhi as decided upon by the experts from home. We are merely told that "the site which commends itself to the Committee is the area to the south of Delhi and west of the more ancient cities." Now, to get clear of all the debris of the dead and bygone cities of Delhi says a correspondent in the "Englishman," one must go absolutely clear west of the "breezy uplands of the Aravellis," otherwise the contorted and dislocated strata of rocks which form what is locally called the Ridge. And as to the "more ancient cities" which are to be the "eastern" boundaries of new Delhi there is a choice of monuments of all shapes and ages running along due south of Delhi for 12 or 13 miles right up to and past the Qutb Minar and the famous Toughlakabad. So it will be seen the imported experts have given the indigenous planners ample scope: "Here you are, anywhere along this line of debris as long as you keep to the west of it!" This injunction is quite appropriate because building a city on the site of any of the seven (alleged) old Delhis would have been a physical impossibility. There is no alternative. The Durbar site being found impracticable by experts, as it was definitely known to be by non-experts, the new city must be built somewhere west of the eleven miles of ruins to the south of Delhi.

We are told by an accredited correspondent from Simla that the distance of the site, i. e., presumably the northern boundary line of the selected site, is some 5 miles as "the crow flies" from the Civil Lines. This is ingenious because directly between the site indicated and the Civil Lines we have the city of modern Delhi, surrounded by massive battlemented walls. As one cannot make a bee line or even take the line taken by a sober crow straight across the city, but must follow the tortuous turnings of its narrow lanes, the Simla correspondent's five miles may be taken to represent quite 6 1-2 miles by road up to Maiden's Hotel, which is in the heart of the Civil Lines. Now, where the King laid those two white marble slabs is 1 1-2 miles further on, which gives us a distance of eight miles between the proposed new site and the site selected by Lord Hardinge.

The two marble slabs are laid not very far from the Circuit House which, we read, is being refurnished and re-done up to make it a fit and proper residence for the Viceroy. Is it possible that it is contemplated making this Circuit House the future Viceregal week-end residence? It will be over eight miles away from the new Government House. Is all this justified? Will any Member of Council have the pluck to put a question at the next session of the Council asking exactly how much money is being spent on this Circuit House, and, seeing it was specially fitted up for the Durbar, is any further outlay justified now that the new Delhi will be eight or nine miles away! The question should be supplemented with an enquiry as to what it is proposed to do with the Circuit House when the present Delhi is abandoned.

What everybody in Delhi is foreseeing is the disintegration of modern Delhi. The wretched inhabitants find themselves in a dilemma. They must either throw in their lot with the Viceregal enclave or stick to their old walled-in city. The tendency naturally will be to leave the old city. Land values will drop and the European who lives in the Civil Lines will find himself living in a back-water with a drive of seven or eight miles when he wishes to write his name in the Viceregal book. Food of all kinds, meat, vegetable and fresh bazaar, such as are now obtainable in Delhi will be diverted to the new Delhi, and there can be no denying the fact that the tendency will be for all classes to move in to the new enclave. Europeans and wealthy natives alike will be attracted and fascinated and the present Civil Lines will be absolutely deserted. No one is likely to spend any more money on the Civil Lines where the Governments of India are to live this cold weather. The polo ground, the railway lines, the new roads, the electric lighting and the water works are all now in the Civil Lines. Who is going to keep them up? And what will happen to the Delhi Club?

The most extraordinary thing appears to be that not once has any official despatch or for that matter any non-official critic made mention of the Delhi old Cantonments which formed in fact, a flourishing suburb in post-mutiny days. These old Cantonments were on the very site of what is now called the "Durbar area." Troops were stationed here, there were a great many old-fashioned bungalows, the chaplain and doctor and all Delhi Society, in fact, lived in this quarter. Why was this site abandoned? Why did the Europeans move in more towards the City and from what is now known as the Civil Lines? If Lord Hardinge did not know of this and other details which made the Durbar area an impractical site for the new capital then his advisers are to blame and on their shoulders rests the responsibility for all the enormous expense which is now being incurred in "temporary arrangements" in a locality which must of necessity in a year or two be abandoned and desolate.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Reformed Rules Regarding Primary Schools.

TO REDUCE ILLITERACY.

The following Government Resolution No. 1402, dated the 5th June 1912, regarding the division of primary schools into full primary and rural schools and standards for rural schools, is published for general information:—

With the object of reducing the vast mass of illiteracy still prevailing in the rural areas of this Presidency, Government decided recently that the necessary extension of teaching facilities should be undertaken through a simpler and more rudimentary medium than that afforded by the existing form of primary school. It was accordingly directed in Government Resolution No. 2049, dated the 19th June 1911, which was published in Press Note No. 2183, dated the 8th July 1911, that primary schools should in future be divided into two classes—(i) rural and (ii) full primary—and that the course for rural schools, which are intended for the children of agriculturists, should extend over four years instead of six as at present, should be complete in itself and should be simplified so as to impart to the pupils a thorough grounding in the three R's and nothing more. In order to assist clever boys of the agriculturist class attending rural schools to proceed to the higher standards in full primary schools a system of scholarships was advocated, and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit detailed proposals for the institution of such scholarships and to indicate the source from which the cost should be met. He was also asked to convene Divisional Committees for the framing of a simplified curriculum for rural schools in each Division and to submit their reports with his views thereon. Having now carefully considered these reports and the views of the Director of Public Instruction, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

2. The existing primary course consist of seven standards and an infant class. There are, however, many primary schools which teach only five or six standards and the Governor in Council entirely agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that it is not desirable or necessary to reduce schools of this description. Schools, however, which have been teaching up to the 4th standard only, or in which the 5th and 6th standards have been only spasmodically and scantily attended, should in every case be reduced to the status of rural schools, the few boys who desire to carry their education further being provided for by scholarships. Henceforth a full primary school must teach regularly up to the 5th standard at least.

NOMENCLATURE.

3. The nomenclature already proposed for the two classes of schools, viz., "rural schools" and "full primary schools" should be retained. The Director of Public Instruction is no doubt right in his contention that it is rather the courses than the schools which should be designated as "rural" and "full primary" respectively, but in practice it will be found convenient to apply these designations to the schools themselves. There is no anomaly involved in describing schools which teach up to the 5th or 6th standard only as "full primary schools," for they may always be regarded as susceptible of expansion up to the higher standard in the event of a real demand for more advanced teaching arising in them.

4. In view of the existing rule that no boy should begin to learn English unless he has passed the vernacular 4th standard, those boys in rural schools who may wish to proceed to the Anglo-Vernacular course will have to join a primary school teaching the longer course in order to go through the 4th standard. Scholarships will therefore be required in the case of—

(a) boys from rural schools proceeding to the 4th standard of a full primary school with a view to qualifying for an Anglo-Vernacular school; and

(b) boys from rural schools intending to complete the vernacular curriculum at a full primary school. Since they are intended for boys in indigent circumstances, instances of scholarships under (a) will probably be comparatively rare, and a parent who intends ultimately to send his son to a remote Anglo-Vernacular school would probably have sufficient means to incur the slight additional expense of sending him away from home one year earlier to enable him to pass through the 4th standard. The Director of Public Instruction expects the grant of scholarships under (b) to be unnecessary if the schools at present teaching up to the 5th or 6th standard are maintained as such, but it is probable that there will be some reduction of schools under the conditions described in paragraph 2 above, and, as education progresses and the desire for it spreads, there is sure to be an increasing number of boys from purely rural areas desirous of taking the full vernacular course. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that provision should be made for scholarships under both (a) and (b).

The Central Division Committee proposed that the value of the scholarships should be Rs. 5 per mensem, while the Northern and the Southern Division Committees recommend Rs. 3. As the scholarships are intended to cover nothing more than the bare increase of cost involved by a boy's living away from his home, their value should be limited to Rs. 3 per mensem. They should be granted only if there is no school teaching the longer course in the village, or within walking distance of the village, where the boy resides. The tenure of scholarships under (a) should be for one year, and of those under (b) for four years. No examination will be instituted for the grant of these scholarships and nominations to them will be made by the inspecting staff, suitable candidates being brought to their notice by the teachers.

With regard to the number of scholarships the Central Division we would fix it at 5 per cent. of the total number of rural schools in the Division; the Southern Division would give three scholarships per taluka while the Northern Division would take the number of boys passing the vernacular final examination from rural schools as the basis of calculation. The Governor in Council considers that inasmuch as the scholarships are of a purely compensatory nature, and are intended for a specific object, it is not possible to fix any general limit as to their number. They should be given strictly according to actual requirements, and these can only be gauged as the system gradually comes into working order. It may be expected that the number will gradually increase, though any considerable demand from a particular locality would certainly point to the necessity of establishing a full primary schools there.

THE MINIMUM AGE.

At present the minimum age of admission to primary schools is four years. The Central Division proposes that the minimum age should be six years; the Southern Division proposes seven years; while the Northern Division proposes five years. Government see no sufficient reason for making any change in the present age limit.

The omission of the agricultural reader has been proposed on the ground that the existing course is overloaded and because the mere reading of the lessons in the agricultural readers is considered to be of little use unless accompanied by practical demonstration. It has, therefore, been suggested that the readers should be used merely as guides by the teachers who would take the children out once a week into the fields and give them practical instruction on the spot. The Governor in Council considers that, in the rural schools as they will now be constituted, there is no time for such extra subjects and that during the short period of schooling that the children will undergo attention should be wholly concentrated on giving them a thorough grounding in three R's. In the full primary schools on the other hand the majority of the boys have no practical need of such instruction. Finally, there is the general objection that the teachers are for the most part themselves ignorant of the subject and unable to impart useful instruction in it so that its retention in the curriculum would in most cases be of no practical value. For these reasons the Governor in Council directs that the subject be entirely omitted from the primary curriculum.

The Central Division proposes instruction in village accounts in the fourth year of the course, but the Director of Public Instruction has omitted this subject from his draft. It is altogether too advanced for the children who will attend the rural schools and it is doubtful whether the average untrained teacher in a rural school is competent to teach it. Under present conditions the great majority of agriculturists soon pick up a working knowledge of the subject by themselves. The exclusion of this subject is approved.

In paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 2049, dated the 19th June 1911, the Central Division Committee were asked to consider whether both the Balbodh and the Modi scripts should be taught or only the former, and to state reasons for their recommendation. The Committee are in favour of instruction in both scripts, and their reasons for recommending the teaching of Modi writing are:—

(1) That the omission of Modi writing from the course would render it hopelessly unpopular.

(2) That public, private and business Marathi correspondence in rural and (for the most part) in urban areas is carried on almost entirely in Modi script.

(3) That legible Modi can be written at a far greater pace than legible Balbodh, which, being naturally a rectangular type, degenerates at once into very indifferent Modi when written fast.

(4) That without a good knowledge of Modi reading and writing a boy would be greatly handicapped in his after life.

The Director of Public Instruction, agreeing with the Committee, has included both Balbodh and Modi in his draft curriculum. On general grounds there is certainly no inherent objection to the teaching of the two forms of script and the Committee's recommendation is accepted. With these remarks, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the draft curriculum for Marathi rural schools submitted by the Director and appended to this Resolution, and to direct that it should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The Director should be requested to submit corresponding standards for Gujarati and Kanarese rural schools.

The retention of Modi in the standards renders necessary the preparation of two improved Modi readers for standards II and III. The Central Division Committee recommends that the matter and language of the new readers should be simple, that they should be written in two different styles of approved penmanship for standard II and for standard III, and that they should contain forms of private and official correspondence in current use and forms of bonds such as Karjarokha, rent notes, etc., and should consist of between 40 and 50 pages. This recommendation is approved and the Director of Public Instruction should take the necessary steps for the preparation of readers on these lines.

THE CURRICULUM.

With regard to the important question of the correlation of rural and full primary schools, the Governor in Council, while admitting the necessity, the interests of complete simplification and of adaptation to local conditions, of eliminating such extra subjects as kindergarten occupations, object-lessons, etc., from the course for rural schools, considers that it would be a retrograde and highly undesirable step to effect a similar reduction in the curriculum of the corresponding standards in full primary schools. The latter schools are in most cases provided with one or more trained teachers competent to impart this form of instruction and possess the requisite equipment therefor, while the children on their part have the greater leisure and regularity of attendance which admit of their benefiting by such modern methods of teaching. It is certainly not necessary for the purposes of correlation that there should be complete identity in this respect between full primary schools, and rural schools, especially if it means that the former schools must suffer because of the disabilities of the latter. Provided that grammar be put back to the 4th standard, a boy who has passed the 3rd standard of a rural school should be able to take his place in the 4th standard of a full primary school without being at a material disadvantage notwithstanding the fact that he will not have been taught the extra subjects above referred to. This is all that is required for practical purposes and uniformity need not be pushed further. Even in the case of rural schools the omission from the curriculum of kindergarten and similar subjects should not imply retrogression to the position obtaining before 1901, for lessons on colour, etc., are included in the readers, and it is expected that teachers will, according to their ability, adhere to kindergarten methods in the teaching of all rudimentary knowledge. Ultimately, as the personnel of the elementary schools is raised to a higher standard of efficiency, and as the advantages of modern methods of instruction are better appreciated by parents, it will be possible, the Governor in Council hopes, to restore these subjects to the curriculum in their entirety.

Subject to the modifications indicated by these remarks Government approve the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the standards in the rural schools should be the same as the corresponding standards in the full primary schools.

Government have decided that the power of deciding the allocation of the two classes of primary schools should rest with the Educational Department.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

Annual Meeting of Western India Association.

The annual meeting of the Western India Football Association was held last night at Green's Hotel. Mr. P. R. Cadell presided, and there were also present, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, Mr. F. Hogan and Mr. T. D. Parry (hon. secs.) and representatives of clubs.

The reading of the minutes disclosed the fact that Mr. F. Hogan, on account of pressure of business, felt compelled to resign his joint-hon. secretaryship, and that in these circumstances, the Council of the Association recommended that in future there should be only one honorary secretary, who should have the assistance of a paid groundsman, preferably a military man on leave.

The Chairman remarked that the report contained a very satisfactory record of a season, which was quite a good one. They particularly owed thanks to the honorary secretaries, who had worked very hard to make things go smoothly, and they keenly regretted that Mr. Hogan was unable to continue his work in that capacity.

The minutes having been passed the report and accounts, which have already been published, were then presented and adopted.

The next business was the election of officers. The Council's recommendation with regard to the honorary secretaryship was approved, and it was left to the Council to appoint a groundsman. It was also felt that Mr. Hogan's services should be retained in an official capacity and it was agreed to appoint him as one of the vice-presidents.

Officers, accordingly, were elected as follows: president, Mr. Justice Russell, vice-presidents, Mr. P.R. Cadell, Sir Henry Procter, Lieut-Col. Vaughan and Mr. F. Hogan; hon. treas. Mr. R. W. Smart, hon. sec. Mr. T. D. Parry, hon. auditors, Mr. H. J. Cupper and Mr. H. Elliott.

The Chairman said he thought the meeting should express through him their high appreciation of Mr. Hogan's services. He had had a great deal to do with sport in Bombay, and the success of the W. I. F. A. and other football organisations was largely due to him.

Mr. Parry proposed a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. Vaughan for the encouragement he had given the Association by his almost daily presence at matches, his regular attendance at meetings, and his assistance towards charity matches. When his regiment left Bombay at the end of the year, no one would be more missed in football than Col. Vaughan and the sporting team of his battalion. Should that team win again this year no one would be more ready than he (Mr. Parry) to congratulate a sporting team, which had sporting officers behind it, and played the highest class of football.

Col. Vaughan briefly thanked the meeting and the proceedings terminated.

FIXTURE LIST.

June		
Sat.	15	R. G. Artillery vs. Royal Warwicks.
a Mon.	17	Bombay Gymkhana vs. H. A. T. Ry. Warwicks.
Tue.	18	Byculla Mechanics Inst. vs. Hornets.
Wed.	19	Bombay Athletic Club vs. Y. M. C. A.
Fri.	21	Royal Warwicks vs. R. A. T. A. Ry. Warwicks.
Sat.	22	Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.
Tue.	25	Bombay Athletic Club vs. Hornets.
a Mon.	24	Byculla Mechanics Inst. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Wed.	26	Royal Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A.
Fri.	26	Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hornets.
Sat.	29	R. G. A. vs. Bombay Athletic Club.
Tue.	2	Royal Warwicks vs. Hornets.
a Mon.	1	Byculla Mechanics Inst. vs. R. A. T. A. Ry. Warwicks.
Wed.	3	Bombay Gymkhana vs Y.M.C.A.
Fri.	5	R.G.A. vs. Byculla Athletic Club.
Sat.	6	Bombay Athletic Club vs. R. A. T. A. Ry. Warwicks.
Mon.	8	Bombay Athletic Club vs. Byculla Mechanics Inst
Tue.	9	R.G.A. vs. R.A.T.A. Ry. Warwicks.
Wed.	10	Royal Warwicks vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Fri.	12	Y.M.C.A. vs. Hornets.
Sat.	13	Royal Warwicks vs. Bombay Athletic Club.
a Mon.	15	Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Mech. Inst.
Tue.	16	R. G. A. vs. Y. M. C. A.
Wed.	17	R. A. T. A. Ry. Warwicks vs. Hornets.
Fri.	19	Royal Warwicks vs. Byculla Mech. Inst.
Sat.	20	Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Athletic
a Mon.	22	R. G. A. vs. Hornets.
Tue.	23	R. A. T. A. Ry. Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A.

[a will be played on the oval, but if the Rugby Football Players do not require the Cooperage, they will take place on that ground.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Criminal Appellate Bench Decisions.

Sir Narayen Chandavarker and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard appeals from an order passed by Mr. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, in which, differing from the assessors, he convicted Baga Ise, Umar Bapu and Kala Mala, the first of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and the other two with abetment of the offence. He sentenced the first accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and the other two each to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The assessors were of opinion that there was no intention to kill and the weapon used was only an "ada" which was a piece of wood taken from a cart. Mr. Shortt appeared for the appellants.

After hearing his arguments, their lordships delivered judgment and said the story for the prosecution was that the accused Boga Ise had deliberately lifted up a "ada" and assaulted the deceased and in doing so fractured his skull. The row seemed to be over some ornaments which a sister-in-law of the deceased had removed from the latter's house while he was in prison. Even assuming that the aggressor in the first instance was the deceased, yet that did not warrant a murderous attack on him by the accused. The evidence showed that there was no sudden and grave provocation, or that the accused were justified in inflicting dangerous injuries on him.

The cross-examination which was lengthy had not weakened the evidence for the prosecution. There was nothing to show that the story for the prosecution was concocted. Their lordships accordingly confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

A CIVIL APPEAL.

Their lordships also heard an appeal from a decision of the District Judge of Nasik.

The appellants prayed that the respondents should be estopped from executing a decree, for the sale of certain property, on the ground that it was improperly obtained and that there was a fraudulent concealment by the decree-holder. The appellants also urged that as they were agriculturists the sale of their fields should be stopped by an order of the court. Or, in the alternative, they prayed for a declaration that the respondents could not proceed with the sale on the ground that he had agreed not to execute.

His lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the court and said that the general rule of law was that every man had a right to resort to the courts for a vindication of his rights. Where a decree had been obtained the law, his lordship said, entitled him to execute that decree. Where there was an adjudication by private compromise, the court could raise an issue and determine the question whether there had been an award or not. Where there had been a decree affirming a right, the question whether that decree had been satisfied was one arising in execution. In support of this his lordship, cited a case reported in I. L. R. XXII, page 433 Bombay series. (Lildas vs. Kikeredas), and held that the court was bound to be guided by the principle enunciated in that case, which was also in consonance with section 47 of the present Civil Procedure Code. The question raised was one which rose in an execution proceeding. Their lordships accordingly confirmed the decree with costs.

A BOMBAY APPEAL.

Mr. Campbell appeared on behalf of Gordanlal Kesavlal, in support of an application that the case against Manilal Mohanlal, who is charged with criminal breach of trust, pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, may be concluded before the charge against the petitioner, of compounding the above offence, was proceeded with. Mr. Aston had refused to grant the permission on the ground that the petitioner would not be prejudiced.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to take up Manilal Mohanlal's case first and that of the petitioner afterwards.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Kalyan and six other natives with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine without a license from the Collector. Kalyan being an old offender was fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment. The others were fined Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

WOMEN'S QUARREL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Mambai, a woman, with breach of trust in respect of three tolas of gold belonging to another woman named Sonabai.

It was alleged that the gold was given to the accused to make ornaments for the complainant. Eight days after that the complainant alleged the accused informed her that the gold was lost in the sea where she had gone to bathe. The complainant made a report to the police, but no trace could be found of the gold.

The defence was that complainant suspected undesirable intimacy between her husband and the accused and therefore a false charge was preferred.

Upon the evidence, the Magistrate found the accused not guilty and ordered her discharge.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUD.

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Jivraj Anandji and Cooverji Madan, partners in the firm of Bhimji Madan and Company, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of cotton bales valued at Rs. 1,16,000, the property of nine cotton merchants.

On the information of Inspector Morris, C. I. D. the magistrate issued a non-bailable warrant against Keshavji Deokaran, a witness for the prosecution, who declined to give evidence against the accused.

The case was adjourned pending his arrest.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

Before Mr. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. L. W. Game, lately an employe in the firm of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves and Company, contractors, charged Mr. R. W. Smart, cashier in the same firm, on a charge of defamation.

The defamation, the complainant alleged, consisted of a letter written by Mr. Rowden, local agent of the firm to the complainant on the strength of the information supplied him by the accused. It was to the effect that the complainant had received railway fares, though the same had been paid by Government, and that he gave bribes to the time-keeper and that the complainant had alleged that Mr. Rowden, the agent, was a partner with him in recruited labour.

Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, defended the accused.

The evidence of the complainant was recorded. He said that in consequence of the said letter of Mr. Rowden he had lost his appointment.

The case was adjourned.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

A European was seen wandering in the compound of the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was arrested and placed before Mr. F. Oliveira, under the Vagrants Act. He was described as an Englishman and was aged. He gave his name as Emrik Jones. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CASES OF THEFT.

Ragoo Visram, a Mahar, was ordered to undergo one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5 by Mr. Oliveira yesterday for stealing two pieces of zinc at the Byculla engine shed on the 11th inst.

Doni DeSouza (25), a Christian tailor, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a waistcoat before Mr. Oliveira yesterday. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 7, or in default, 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

Mathuradas Dharamsey complained against his uncle, Pragji Ramdas, of alleged breach of trust in respect of Rs. 16,093-12-4, being cash value of ornaments and silver utensils and other household things. It was also alleged that the accused misappropriated and applied for his own use Rs. 6,300 being the interest due on the above sum at 6 per cent for 10 years. It was also stated by the complainant that Pragji Ramdas kept from his knowledge a will in which an aunt of his left some property in favour of the complainant.

From the complainants story it appeared that after the death of his father in 1897 the property was in the hands of the Administrator-General. The complainant, his brother and two sisters were living with the accused for whose maintenance a sum of Rs. 50 per month was paid by the Administrator-General to the accused. The mother died a few months after and a sister also died recently. It was also stated that the complainant was employed in a firm where he was getting a monthly salary of Rs. 25 which was regularly paid to the uncle for their expenses. In 1902, at the suggestion of the accused, the complainant moved the Administrator-General to give the possession of the property to the accused who took possession all amounts and made the complainant believe that they were safely deposited with respectable firms. On enquiries made the complainant came to know that a large portion of the amount, which was said to have been deposited by the accused in a certain firm, was taken away by the accused and there was no amount in another firm where also the accused was said to have deposited some money.

When asked about these some six months ago the accused treated the complainant harshly and the latter left the house and lived elsewhere. The complainant also alleged that the accused had been selling silver utensils and gold ornaments belonging to the complainant and that the accused had destroyed a considerable portion of the accounts received from the Administrator-General.

Yesterday, Mr. Oliveira after examining the complainant ordered that a summons should be issued against the accused.

MOHAMEDAN ALIMONY.

Mr. Oliveira disposed of a case yesterday in which Fatima bin Nadir applied for maintenance of her two daughters, Khatiza and Saira, from her husband, Abdul Rehaman Dilavar. The applicant and the respondent are Mohamedans governed by the Sunni law and they were married about twelve years ago. They did not live together happily, the wife complaining of ill-treatment, but which the husband denied. In 1909 an agreement was entered into between them, according to which they agreed to live together. As this did not work satisfactorily the matter was brought before the Kazi, who granted an "ex parte" divorce to the wife.

On the 2nd of April last she applied to the court for maintenance of herself and her children. In that case the respondent was acquitted as the applicant, on advice from her pleader, did not lead evidence. The present application, which was made on the 15th of May, was made on the strength of the Kazi's consent to the divorce and in this case the applicant prayed only for the maintenance of the children.

His Worship did not think it necessary to go into the question whether the divorce was a valid one or not. He did not think the wife was justified by the alleged ill-treatment in living separate from her husband. It was proved that the applicant was living with her mother. Under the Mohamedan law the mother was the natural guardian of the children and the respondent, as their father, was bound to maintain them. But the respondent said that he would do so only on condition that his wife returned, with the children, to his house and the conduct of the respondent was tantamount to neglect or refusal under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The respondent was ordered to pay Rs. 5 for the maintenance of each girl, the first-payment to be made on the 15th instant and subsquent payment on the 15th of each succeeding months.

BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate heard a case yesterday in which Bhagirthabai, a Hindu woman, complained of criminal breach of trust against one Pandu Daji. It was stated, for the prosecution, that the complainant lived with the accused, and when she was laid up with illness the accused was entrusted with ornaments valued at Rs. 188 belonging to her for safe custody. The latter pledged the ornaments with Marwaris and spent the money for his own use.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undego one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 125, or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is realised Rs. 98 out of it will be paid to Baghiratibai as compensation.

PARSI STUDENT'S JOKE.

Two Parsi students were brought before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Tuesday charged with the theft of a glass electric light bulb belonging to the Coronation Cinematograph Company. The accused took the article out of mischief and had it fitted to another building close by. One of the students, Cooper, was solely responsible for the deed, while the other had no hand in the action. The Magistrate ordered Cooper to be bound over to be of good behaviour for six months and acquitted the other.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Suit on a Hundi Transaction.

Before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, a case in which a hundi transaction was involved was heard. The plaintiff, Hassan Tyeb, trading under the name of Tyeb Aba and Company, had accounts with the firm of Abdul Rahim Patel and in payment of a debt the latter drew a hundi for Rs. 1,600. The hundi was presented for payment which, however, was stopped, the hundi being allowed to remain, as a deposit, on interest of 9 per cent being paid.

The plaintiffs now prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,792 which represented the debt due with interest to the date of the suit.

The defendents denied the right of the plaintiffs to draw a hundi on the firm of Abdul Rehman Patel which had gone into insolvency. They also denied that the hundi was placed with them as a deposit. They were willing to deposit the amount claimed in Court, if the Official Assignee was made a party.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

NEW CALCUTTA—CAPE LINER.

If a proof were needed of the growth of trade between Calcutta and South Africa, it is forthcoming in the increase of the steamers now playing between India and the ports of South Africa. Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., whose Calcutta Agents are Messrs. Graham and Co., have recently purchased the "Salamis," which is now in Calcutta, and proposes to put another sister-ship on the run between Calcutta and South Africa shortly.

The "Salamis" has excellent accommodation for first and second class as well as deck passengers. She is 392 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 4,317 and about 5,000 indicated horse-power. She can carry about 500 deck passengers and has accommodation on board for 24 first and second class passengers. A handsome saloon, state-rooms, smoke-room and an up-to-date library are provided for the comfort of the first and second class passengers. The ship is fitted with wireless telegraphy, capable of "speaking" over a distance of 1,500 miles, and the promenade deck extends to nearly two-thirds of the length of the vessel.

There is spacious accommodation on board for cargo, and the loading and unloading arrangements are of the most up-to-date description.

The "Salamis" is capable of doing 16 knots an hour which means an accelerated service between the Cape and Calcutta in future. The "Salamis" leaves Calcutta under the command of Captain R. Rodger on the 5th July next on her first run.

MALWA OPIUM.

Yesterday's Sales in Bombay Show Heavy Drop.

At the Government monthly sale of Malwa opium, yesterday, for China, 1335 chests were sold at Rs. 1,325 to Rs. 1657 per chest against Rs. 2400 realized in May.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Sukhia and the Closing of Wells.

The usual meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta, presiding.

The Commissioner requested of the Committee to pass early orders as regarded any other well in the lists submitted regarding which a decision had not yet been arrived at. This particular well had been reported by the Special Assistant Health officer for Malaria to be in a very insanitary state as the water, which contained larvae of culex mosquitoes, was "very nasty" and had an offensive smell.

The Chairman proposed that the well be hermatically sealed or filled up with option to the Commissioner, to allow a wire gauze covering and a trap door, (to be properly locked) to be put up.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that the Municipality must adopt uniform method in respect of all wells that were reported to be in an insanitary state. He could not understand why several wells, which had been ordered to be filled in or hermetically sealed, were still allowed to remain without action being taken.

The Commissioner pointed out that in all 83 wells had been reported and ordered to be covered over and it was not impossible to take action at once and simultaneously.

Dr. Sukhia declared that the sub-committee had sent in its report with certain suggestions and the Commissioner had undertaken to carry out the suggestions.

Mr. Cadell; I beg your pardon, I did not.

Dr. Sukhia: I thought the report was submitted to us and accepted, the Commissioner, too, assenting.

The Chairman suggested that cases reported by the Commissioner should either be sent on to the sub-committee or be disposed of by the Standing Committee passing the final order.

Dr. Sukhia urged that what he wanted was a distinct statement from the analyzer who must say whether the water of the well was unfit for domestic purposes. If it was stated that the water was contaminated but was not unfit for domestic purposes, then the well should not be altogether closed.

The Chairman:—But in the present case the special officer reports that the well is "in a very insanitary state."

Dr. Sukhia said it was there that he made the mistake. Dr. Bentley had stated in his report that the breeding of culex mosquitoes must be encouraged. They devoured the malaria larvae.

Mr. MacDonald: You say you must breed mosquitoes for malaria larvae to feed the culex mosquitos. (Laughter).

Dr. Sukhia:—I don't say that.

Mr. McDonald:—You say these mosquitoes live on mosquito larvae which spread malaria.

Colonel Collie pointed out that Dr. Bentley's report did not say what Dr. Sukhia suggested.

The Commissioner also said that Dr. Bentley's report never encouraged the use of well-water where the analyst declared the water was contaminated.

Dr. Sukhia still averred that Dr. Bentley encouraged the breeding of culex mosquitoes. He further stated that the Municipal analyst had declared the waters of certain wells to be unfit and contaminated while the Government analyst stated that they were not unfit for domestic purposes.

The Commissioner! What of that?

Dr. Sukhia: The analyst to the Government is the highest authority on the subject.

Mr. McDonald; By no means.

Mr. Readymoney raised a point of order. He asked if the committee were considering the particular case or the whole question of insanitary wells, generally?

The Chairman ruled that they were not considering the whole question generally.

Dr. Sukhia repeated that the municipal analyst had not the courage to say that the water was unfit for domestic purposes, and therefore the use of the water should not be prohibited.

The Chairman; And supposing the water is used for cooking or drinking purposes, what then?

Dr. Sukhia: They wont do it unless they were mad.

Mr. Readymoney suggested that they must come to the practical part of the question. The committee appointed in the matter had suggested a draft regulation which gave full discretionary power to the Commissioner. It suggested that if the Commissioner found that there was "bona fide" religious objection to the well being filled in or hermetically sealed, then he might allow a trap door and a wire gauze covering. But if the objection was found to be a bogus one by that officer he would at once order it to be closed.

The Commissioner observed that is was sometimes difficult to judge the objection.

Mr. Readymoney suggested that whenever it was found that the well water had not been previously used for religious purposes, and that it was not likely to be used for such purposes in future, the objection must be termed bogus.

Dr. Sukhia: Let the Commissioner say in the present case that the objection is not bona fide.

Mr. Readymoney said that in the absence of any remark it must be taken for granted that the objection was bogus.

The Commissioner asked members to give their decision on the case before them. Whenever a particular case was brought before the committee for orders Dr. Sukhia usually spoke at unusual length and introduced several matters bearing on the whole question. The result was that they were unable to do anything in regard to that particular case.

Mr. Readymoney moved a proposition to the effect that the well should be filled in if the Commissioner thought that the objection was bogus, but if the objection on religious ground was bona fide in the opinion of the Commissioner, then a wire-gauze and trap-door be allowed.

The chairman pointed out that the original resolution framed covered all that.

Dr. Sukhia wished to move an amendment. He did not like the idea of the committee passing a resolution to closs the well altogether. He moved as an amendment that the well be covered with wire-gauze and a trap-door be allowed, if the religious objection was "bona fide" and Dr. Sukhia added; I add this to my notice of motion, which is item No. 23 on the agenda.

This notice was published in our columns yesterday.

The chairman: I don't think you can put that in.

Dr. Sukhia: I can put

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)
Long Causes.

948-07—Hiralal Shriman Goswami Shri Chandraprabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayat Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Bh K G, Edg G W Co.

144-5588-12—Little and Co. William Middleton Brewis. A. M. Jeewanji and anr. Payne and Co.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Modi a firm. Tacachand Lokmandas and another. Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Rupram Madan Gopal a firm. Ramchandra Jankiram and another. Dikshit D and S.

780-05—Craigie B and C. Vallabdas Murlidar. Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. Chitnis M and K Raghvay B and N. In Person.

1075-11—Pest R K and Co. D C Pundole vs. D D Postwala—Chothia.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwalla. Jairam Doongersey. Dewabai Widow. Tyabjee D and Co. For a pauper.

345-10—Jamsetji R and D. Sakerbai Widow. Saksrsnand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S. Mulji and K. K J Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shastry. Matubhai J and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.

231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abhoo and others. M B Cholia.

371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.

316-09—Daphtary F and D. The Jam M'g. Co. and another. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. a firm. Smetham B and Co.

943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S

100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S A Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.

826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
Long Causes,

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhukandas. Sadashiv Narayen Avsare. Mirza M and M (for pauper).

862-10—Mehta D Syed Badrudin vs. Ahmed Alisha Jeh M D Little.

8309—Gandhi—The Advocate-General vs. Hirashanker Girjashanker Ragli B and N.

564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji Edgelow G W and Co.

24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.

26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Megbraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Matubhai J and M. The Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co. Ltd. and another Shambhu Appa Malkargima Appa Catley and another D J Mantri.

974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsuddilal a firm.

319-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Jubai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R. (For a Pauper.)

752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.

161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.

167-06—Ardeshir H D and Co. Lalji Nensey Ludha Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.

185-07—Daphtary F and D. K. Venkata Rao and others. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co. Ld. and others. Unwalla and P.

902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lakmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

112-04—Chottus F J Aga vs. R T Mody Khand L. M.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayai Luchminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.

1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavaha (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.

1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.

733-10—Captain and V. Damji Hirji. Raimal Hirji and others. Wadia G and Co S B Mehta.

936-11—Saroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.

1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hossein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.

1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.

945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs. Ramdas—Malvi.

213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.

40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.

419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Suonis G.

792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.

405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becaar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.

76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.

625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murtidhar Malvi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)
After the Appellate Side Work is Over.
Short Causes.

476-12—Kanga The Bhiwani Cotton S and W Mill Co Ld vs. Bejnath Nimani.

490-12—S B Mehta Chella Dharme Moosa Haji Esa.

494-12—Mulji Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs. Moosa Haji Esa.

503-12—Bhaishanker Ramchandra Mancharam vs. Narayan Shamrao and others.

514-12—S B Mehta Lallubhai Lellachand vs. Amthalal Bhagwandas.

523-12—Payne Haji Ahmed Hassam vs. The Bombay and Hajaz Steam N Co. Ld. Bicknell.

524-12—S A Tyabji H N Davar vs. Mahasukh Hariprasad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Promotion from the ranks to a commission in the Army, is surrounded by difficulties too numerous to detail, but it is some consolation to those who have fought this cause for years, to note that the principle now receives recognition from the highest War Office officials under a scheme that admits of no questioning as to the merit of the material to be drawn from the rank and file for the purpose of filling up the gaps in the commissioned personal when war breaks out. On mobilisation, it is contemplated that two or three commissions per battalion will be allotted so as to make it possible for the Expeditionary Force to take the field with their proper complement of qualified leaders. This eleventh-hour proposal is, however, full of difficulties. In the first phase, any scheme adopted on the eve of war invariably proves an exceedingly expensive one, and we can readily perceive that the proposal to commence promotion from the ranks after war is declared will prove no exception to the rule. Moreover, commanders of battalions and brigades like to have some personal knowledge of the officers of their troops before they are launched into hostilities with them, so that under a scheme that brings in a considerable number of absolutely strange commanders at a critical moment they will not feel very comfortable. It is not a satisfactory way of handling this difficult question, for it savours too much of a death-bed repentance. It would be infinitely wiser to meet the difficulties in the straightforward way which the Admiralty have done.

Discussing the question of a new peril to British shipping, at a recent meeting of the Imperial Maritime League, some important points were made by various members. Mr. Rowland Hunt, M. P., for instance, moved, "That the meeting should affirm its conviction that the intended use by a great continental nation of its mercantile marine as a means of offence in the event of war, can only be met by a like use of the latter, and that without timely preparation on our part to make such use of selected vessels of our own merchant fleet the destruction of our seaborne trade and the consequent starvation of the poor in the United Kingdom are inevitable." We find ourselves in agreement with this portion of Mr. Hunt's motion, for we have frequently expressed much the same views in these columns, but we think, nevertheless, that had the resolution been shorn of the note of despair, and the political innuendo which its tail contained, it would have had more of an Imperial ring about it. It is an exaggeration to assert that the present naval policy of the Government is weakening the Mediterranean Fleet, etc., to such an extent that we cannot defend our Eastern possessions; such a statement would be excusable if uttered from political platforms, but it is certainly not advisable for members of an Imperial organisation to make it. It is the introduction of party animus into the propaganda of the National Service League that has lost it so many supporters, and it would be a pity if the same fate overtook the Imperial Maritime League.

The many spirited exhibitions in flying given by the naval pilots with their machines, and the useful work they performed while the King was in the fleet flagship "Neptune" are believed to have greatly impressed His Majesty with the necessity that exists for the authorities to provide more airmen and aircraft for the Senior Service at the earliest possible date. This goes to support what we have been preaching in these columns for many months past wrote the "United Service Gazette" recently. We have expressed satisfaction at the mere vigorous steps which have been taken by the responsible authorities this financial year to provide the fighting services with the aeroplanes and hydroplanes which they have needed so long, and we consider this a step in the right direction. But it is after all, only a short step, and we wish to see both the step and the cadence increased. Certainly so far as naval aviation is concerned "we should lead" and not follow other nations; whereas the French fleet is far ahead of us in the number of machines and pilots, and the use made of them for naval purposes. Lieutenant Conneau, of the French fleet, who distinguished himself by winning the long Continental and British race last year, has his counterpart in the British fleet in the person of Commander Sampson, who figured so prominently in aerial work at Portland and its environs during the King's visit. The development of the hydroplane is a first task for the present pioneers in naval aviation, and Commander Sampson and his subordinate specialists have taken the matter in hand in that vigorous way that we are accustomed to see our naval men tackle their work.

In responding to the invitation of the Manchester City Council to send a destroyer flotilla up to the city during Whitsuntide, the Admiralty have shown their appreciation of the motives of those who made the proposal, and the value of such visits to the great industrial towns of the country. The Lord Mayor and the Council of Manchester are to be congratulated on their enterprise in this matter. Their request was a patriotic one, made in the right spirit, and deserved the reception it has received. It was only the other day that, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the Navy League, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. W. Royse, said that as one of the most important ports of the country, Manchester ought to take some steps to interest the rising generation in the Navy and in the Mercantile Marine. His request to the Admiralty shows that he has put this sentiment into practice, and there can be no doubt that the present visit of the vessels is well calculated to arouse the interest of the townsfolk, especially as it is taking place at a holiday time. It is eleven years since any vessels of the Navy visited Manchester, the last occasion of the kind being in April, 1901, when eleven destroyers of the thirty-knot type preceded up the Ship Canal and made a stay of three days. Torpedo craft flotillas have more than once come up the Thames to London in a similar manner, one of the earliest instances being on the occasion of the visit of the Shah of Persia in 1889. In the vessels selected for the Manchester visit—the "Bristol" and four destroyers of the "Tribal" class—the citizens will see some of the latest specimens of modern naval architecture, and so far as the destroyers are concerned they will note the advance which has been made from the 380 ton boats which visited the town in 1901 to the 1,000 ton boats which are now making their visit.

The King has transmitted to Colonel Sir Edward Ward his approval of the satisfactory state in which the accounts of the Union Jack Club show the institution to be. The Royal Household take a very deep interest in this institution which is providing such excellent accommodation for the rank and file of the Army and Navy whenever they happen to be passing through London. When it is stated that nearly ninety thousand men have booked accommodation for the night during the past year, it will be readily seen how much the institution is appreciated. Before the next annual meeting it is hoped to have in full working order a branch of the club which will cater for the wives and daughters of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men in the same way that their husbands and fathers are now being accommodated when passing through or staying the night in London for various reasons. It has long been a matter for surprise that the wives and families of serving soldiers "en route" to their home stations from abroad and "vice versa," and also when changing station at home which necessitated their passing through London should have to drag themselves and their families wearily about the precincts of Waterloo Station to look for lodgings, etc. The proposed hostel which the Union Jack Club is providing for the women is intended to obviate this sort of thing, as well as provide for the temporary accommodation of holiday makers.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 10th June to 6 a.m. on 11th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	4	4
Same date last year.....	1	2
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		176
Same date last year.....		61

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a cauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
C&B By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS
A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES.

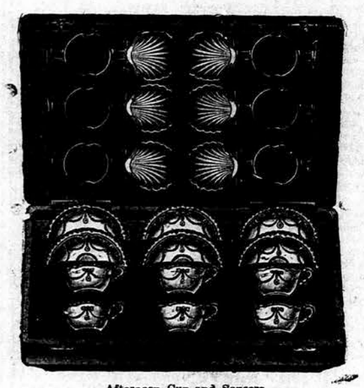
Smelling Salts R. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13, Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40, Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½ x 3 x 3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" 2 " 35-8 " 32

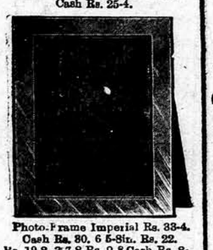


Photo-Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.. BOMBAY & POONA.

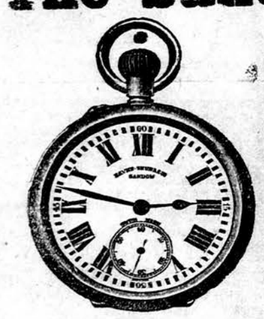
Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

Daimler
MOTOR CARS.
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.
The Sandow Lever
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
Rs. 10.
Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.
Rs 10.
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size.
Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay, deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (unless they are their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."
Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa; LENNON, LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

Stephens'
Inks
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH
UNION MUTUAL LIFE
Office.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES ..... HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA and MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SYERCKE & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PELLING & Co, Agents in *Bombay*: DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondichéry*.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and specially restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

A Vigorous Elderly Lady

Age Weakness, Sleeplessness, Sciatica—

"It has been *life* to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feebleness and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and *revived the nervous activities* of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems *too old and too weak* to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energising influence of Phosferine.

Most Successfully Overcome.

Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ltd.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

ORCHESTRELLE

THE

ORCHESTRELLE

If you have not seen and heard one of those beautiful instruments you are cordially invited to call at our Warehouse and hear one.

Any one can play the orchestrelle with or without Musical knowledge.

THE

ORCHESTRELLE

Enables any one to play music with a similar effect to a well appointed orchestra, or, it can be played by hand as an ordinary organ.

It is an organ with Pianola action.

THE

PIANOLA

The best of all Piano Players for SALE or HIRE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE:

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 60 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.